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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.


### "OLD IRONSIDES."

Our readers are aware that the famous frigate Constitution is now moored at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, where she is hereafter to be employed as a school-ship for the young gentlemen of that institution. "Old Ironsides" is the favorite ship, as well she may be, of the American Navy. At the siege of Tripoli, under the command of Commodore Preble, she led the way in every attack upon the town and castle and was the last to quit the field. But it was in the last war with Great Britain that the frigate won her brightest laurels, and became the most distinguished ship of a service which, in that whole war, won every battle with only two exceptions. Her first action with a British frigate was on the 19th of August, 1812, when the Constitution fell in with and captured the British frigate Guerriere after a contest of less than half an hour. Perhaps the most accurate account that has yet been given of this remarkable action appeared some years ago in the Home Journal, from a correspondent who was a prisoner on board the Guerriere at the time of the combat. This gentleman left Boston about two weeks previous to the engagement in an American ship, which was captured by the Guerriere some days before she fell in with the Constitution. We append the following extract from the graphic narrative:

It was about ten o'clock in the morning when the Constitution was discovered. The Guerriere hove to, to enable her to come up. As the Constitution neared us, Captain Dacres handed me his glass, and asked what I took her to be. My reply was, "She looks like a frigate." Very soon she came within reach of the long guns of the Guerriere, which were fired, but with no effect, as the sea ran high. The Constitution made no reply, but, as I saw, was manœuvring for a position, during which Captain Dacres said to me, "Do you think she is going to strike without firing?" I replied, "I think not, sir."

At this moment, seeing a severe contest was about commencing, in which I could take no part, being only a prisoner, I raised my hat to Captain Dacres, and said to him—"With your permission, sir, I will go below, as I can take no part." "O, certainly," said he, "and you had better go into the cock-pit, and should any of our men chance to get wounded, I shall feel obliged if you will assist the surgeons in dressing them." "Certainly, sir," said I, and then descended into the cock-pit. There were the surgeons and surgeons' mates, and attendants, sitting around a long table covered with instruments and all necessaries for dressing the wounded, as still as a funeral. Within one moment after my foot left the lower round of the ladder, the Constitution gave that double broadside, which threw all in the cock pit over in a heap on the opposite side of the ship.

For a moment it appeared as if heaven and earth had struck together; a more terrific shock cannot be imagined. Before those in the cock-pit had adjusted themselves, the blood run down from the deck as if a wash-tub full had been turned over, and instantly the dead, wounded and dying were handed down as rapidly as men could pass them, till the cock-pit was filled, with hardly room for the surgeons to work. Midshipmen were handed down with one leg, some with one arm, and others wounded in almost every shape and condition. An officer who was on the table having his arm amputated, would sing out to a comrade coming down wounded, "Well, shipmate, how goes the battle?" Another would utter some joke that would make even the dying smile, and so constant and freely were the playful remarks from the maimed and even dying, that I almost doubted my own senses. Indeed, all this was crowded into a space of not over fifteen or twenty minutes before the firing ceased. I then went upon deck, and what a scene was presented, and how changed in so short a time!

The Constitution looked perfectly fresh—and, even at this time, those on board the Guerriere did not know what ship had fought them. On the other hand, the Guerriere was a mere rolling log—almost entirely at the mercy of the sea. Her colors all shot away; her main-mast and mizzen-mast both gone by the board; and her fore-mast standing by the mere honey-comb the shot had made. Capt. Dacres stood, with his officers, surveying the scene—all, all in the most perfect astonishment. At this moment a boat was seen putting off from the hostile ship for the Guerriere. As soon as within speaking distance, a young gentleman (Midshipman Reed, now Commodore Reed) hailed and said:

"I wish to see the officer in command of this ship."

At this, Capt. Dacres stepped forward and answered. Midshipman Reed then said: "Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you have struck your flag?"

At this Captain Dacres appeared amazed, but recovered himself, and looking up and down, he deliberately replied: "Well, I don't know—our mizzen-mast is gone, our main-mast is gone—and on the whole you may say we have struck our flag!"

"Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you need the assistance of a surgeon or surgeon's mate?"

Captain Dacres replied: "Well, I should suppose you had on board your own ship business enough for all your medical officers."

Midshipman Reed replied: "O, no; we have only seven wounded, and they were dressed half an hour ago."

Captain Dacres then turned to me, deeply affected, and said: "How have our situations been suddenly reversed! You are now free and I a prisoner!"

All the boats of both ships were now put in requisition to remove the wounded on board the Constitution. So dreadful was the condition of many of them that two days were nearly consumed in the removal; after which the Guerriere was burned with all her stores, armament, etc. The Constitution having recently come out of port had no room to take scarcely an article.

Who can imagine the joy I experienced in finding myself again under American colors, or the pride I felt at finding, from Commodore Hull down to the most humble man on board, an entire absence of everything like a boastful, or even a triumphant look, at their wonderful victory.

The correspondent adds, in justice to Captain Dacres, that there was none of the boasting on his part before the action which has been attributed to him, as he did not know the ship till Midshipman Reed announced her name and commander. On Sunday the Constitution arrived in Boston harbor. The harbor, between the ship and the wharves, was covered with boats. "*The Constitution has captured the Guerriere!*" was the reply to the first inquiry, and instantly cheer upon cheer rent the air. The news spread like wildfire over the city and country. The whole nation was electrified, for it was the first time a British frigate had been captured during the war. The spell of British invincibility was broken. The ease with which the great triumph had been achieved was as wonderful as the triumph itself. In less than half an hour the Guerriere was conquered and so cut to pieces that she could not be brought into port, whilst the Constitution had scarcely a scratch. But this was only the beginning of a career of glory. The next cruise of the Constitution was under Bainbridge, and off the coast of Brazil she fell in with another British frigate, the Java, and captured her after one of the most terrific poundings from the splendidly worked batteries of the Constitution that ever one ship administered to another. In a third cruise, under Captain Stewart, the Constitution captured two ships—the Cyane, of thirty-four guns, and the Levant of twenty-two, after a fight of only forty minutes. No wonder that this frigate has been a great favorite with the American people, and that when, abont thirty years ago, General Jackson's Secretary of the Navy proposed to break her up, there arose such a tempest of opposition that the ill-considered project was at once abandoned. There are many who recollect the excitement afterwards caused by cutting off the figure head of Jackson, which was placed on the Constitution, about the same time, by Commodore Elliott, of the Boston Navy Yard, The performer of this exploit was a young seaman, Samuel H. Dency, of Boston, who considered it profanation to put the image of any man—even of a Jackson—on such a ship!

And now, after many peaceful cruises, "Old Iron-sides," the "Victory" of the American navy, is moored in our harbor of Annapolis, a nursery for the future naval heroes of the Republic. What youth can tread the deck of that floating Marathon without feeling the inspiration of patriotism in every vein? She was built before the age of steam, but stronger even than the mighty agent of steam were the men who once walked those decks, and forced the winds and waves of fortune, more capricious than those of the ocean, to propel her in an unbroken tide of victory. What American can look at her without a swelling heart, and a silent, solemn prayer that the Union flag which that old ship has glorified may never be hauled down by the hands of foreign foes or domestic traitors?—*Balt. American.*

*The Chinese War.*—The important City of Suchan is in the hands of the rebels, and the Imperial army—which was relied upon for its defence—is practically annihilated. Suchan is the first city of the Empire, containing nearly the same population as Pekin, and superior to it in all those points which constitute a great city. The population is estimated at two millions, and it is the capital of the richest of the provinces. Hang-chan, too, another important city, called the Paradise of China, has been in possession of the rebels, though after occupying it a week they temporarily retired. During their occupation, however, the most horrible scenes of carnage took place, which transcend anything to be found in the annals of warfare. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 80,000 lives were sacrificed, and the city was left in a state of desolation almost impossible to conceive. The utmost consternation exists among the Chinese population of Shanghai, who live in constant dread of a descent by the rebels on that city. Multitudes have fled into the country. The English and French forces were being concentrated near the Pei-ho, and we may expect soon to hear of the commencement of hostilities at that point.—*N. Y Times.*

*Incendiarism and Lynch Law in Texas.*—The reports from Texas continue to be exciting. It is stated that the incendiary who fired the town of Henderson has been arrested, and the people are driving off all suspected persons. The town of Mount Vernon has been burnt, but one of the incendiaries was caught and hung. A plan had been discovered to burn Sulphur Springs. An attemp to burn the town of Indianola was discovered in time to prevent serious loss. At Crockett, and the adjoining county of Anderson, incendiarism caused the arrest and execution of a white man. Many persons had been ordered to leave the State, and vigilance committees were continually forming.

*Annual Statement of Movements of Cotton at New Orleans.*—According to the annual cotton statement of the prices current, the export from New Orleans for the year ending Sept. 1, amounts to 2,214,000 bales, the value of which is not yet ascertained. The receipts for the year foot up 2,255,500 bales, the value of which is put down at $109,389,220. The average price for Middling for the year has been 10¼c. @ 11c. Stock on Sept. 1, 25,000 bales.

*The Grain Movement.*—It is estimated that the sales of flour, wheat, and corn, in the New York (city) markets during the last week, amounted to something within a *million and a half of dollars.* The greater proportion of this is understood to have been on European account; but there were operations of some magnitude, undoubtedly, on speculation.—*New York Express, 3d inst.*

*The University of the South.*—Rt. Rev. Jas. H. Otey, Bishop of the Diocese, of Tennessee, gives notice in the Nashville papers that the corner-stone of the principal building of the University of the South will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, at University Place, Franklin county, (Tenn.) on the 10th of October next.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,498,605 bales, against 3,722,018 last year. Increase, 776,587 bales.

### MARRIED,

In Springfield, Mass., on the 22d, by Rev. A. O. Hamilton, CHARLES R. BANKS, of Fayetteville, N. C., and MARTHA M. ALLIS, of the former place.

### DIED,

At his residence, Centreville, Moore county, N. C., on the 19th ult., NEILL McLEOD, a native of the Parish of Sleat, Scotland, aged 69 years.

At the residence of A. T. Stanford, Esq., in Duplin Co., on the 30th ult., of consumption, Miss MARTHA WOOD, in the 27th year of her age.

OBITUARY.—It is with feelings of deep sorrow that we publish to-day the obituary of our worthy and highly respected fellow citizen, DAVID W. SANDERS, of Onslow county.

From a private letter we learn that he died at Alleghany Springs, Va., on the 27th of August, of pneumonia, after an illness of 9 days, most of the time suffering extreme pain: being 60 years old at his death.

Mr. Sanders, like most other men, in buffeting the sea of life met with reverses of fortune in the earlier part of his history; but by the promptings of an indomitable will and determination to succeed, which alone can insure success in this life, he overcame in his riper years all these reverses, and at his death was possessed of a very large estate, and was one among the best and most extensive farmers in the State.

He was an affable, sociable and clever man, kind neighbour and worthy citizen, and had endeared himself to the hearts of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom his unexpected death will be deeply lamented.—*Newbern Progress, 4th.*

Mr. Sanders was a member of the Convention which amended the State Constitution in 1835.


# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING. SEPTEMBER 6. 1860.


THE TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Our readers are familiar with the denunciations which were lavished at Charleston upon that "unqualified swindle," the Cincinnati platform. It was demonstrated by the Southern Democracy that it was a swindle, and instead of modestly retiring as became those who had participated, however innocently, in swindling the country, they have become more noisy than ever, and found a new claim for a continuance of power on the ground that they are now the most unrelenting opponents of that which they offered us four years ago as an effectual remedy for all our ills. Agreeing with the Southern Democracy that the people were swindled, we do not think it exactly prudent that the country should again confide its interests to those who swindled it; even if, as they maintain, they were innocent of evil intent in the fraud which they then imposed upon the people. But were they innocent? There is a difference of opinion on this point. *Their* view of the matter has been presented many times in the Observer to the great discredit of Judge Douglas, whom they have held up as the chief of the swindlers. Is he? Let us hear the other side. Judge Douglas makes it very plain that if there was any swindle at all, the seceding Democrats, and more especially their candidate for the Presidency (then a candidate for Vice President) are the guilty parties. Opening his speech at Petersburg, he said:—

"Since the President and Vice President of the United States have taken the stump in opposition to the organization and nominees of the party which elected them to power, I have no hesitation in responding to the invitation of the Democracy of Virginia, to vindicate the organization, the platform and the principles, of the National Democratic party. [Cries, good and applause.]

"I stand to-night on the same platform of principles on which Cass was nominated in 1848, Pierce in 1852, and Buchanan and Breckinridge in 1856, [applause,] and I construe the platform of the party now precisely as they understood and construed it then. [Cheers.]

"In his letter of acceptance, in June, 1856, Mr. Buchanan declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits; and, in his speech at Lexington, Kentucky, in which he accepted the nomination for Vice-President, Mr. Breckinridge expressed the same doctrine. During the whole canvass of 1856, the creed of the party, so far as the question of slavery was concerned, was explained in the same way in every Northern State by Northern and Southern men. When the Abolitionists denied that that was the true construction of the Democratic platform, eminent Southern men from all the different Southern States were invited to canvass the Northern States, in order to assure the Northern people that Buchanan had placed the true construction upon the Cincinnati Platform in his letter of acceptance. In response to this invitation, distinguished Southern men did canvass the Northern States. Among them were John C. Breckinridge and William Preston, of Kentucky; Cobb, of Georgia; Orr, of South Carolina; Benjamin, of Louisiana, and many others, who visited the Northern States, and made speeches on the same stand, some of them side by side with me, explaining the platform precisely as I will explain it to you. [Immense applause.]

"At Tippecanoe, Indiana, I made a speech from the same stand with Vice President Breckinridge, listening to him, and he listening to me, and both of us advocating the doctrine that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, were to decide the slavery question for themselves. [Cheers.]

"Read the speech of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, made at West Chester, Pennsylvania, in September, 1856, in support of Mr. Buchanan, and you will find that he advanced the doctrine that slavery could be excluded from the Territories, either by non-action or by unfriendly legislation. That speech made Mr. Cobb Secretary of the Treasury.

"Take the present Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, and nearly every man who is a member of it, is on record, committed to the doctrine advocated by Mr. Cobb. Gen. Cass, the Secretary of State, Mr. Toucey, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Holt, the Post Master General; indeed so far as I know, every member of the Cabinet supported that doctrine. I now say to you, that Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected President and Vice President on the Cincinnati platform, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter, and Mr. Breckinridge in his speech of acceptance. [Applause.] I tell you furthermore, that they never could have been elected but for their pledges of fidelity to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories of the United States. [Cheers.] The contest in 1856, was between the doctrine of Intervention on the one side and Non-intervention on the other. The abolitionists who were then running Mr. Fremont as their candidate for the Presidency, were pledged to the doctrine of Congressional Intervention upon the subject of slavery, and asserted the right and duty of Congress to control the slavery question in the Territories. On the other hand, the Democratic party stood pledged to the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with slavery, either in the States or Territories of the United States. [Cheers.] We Democrats then told you, and we believed it to be true when we said it, that it was not safe to trust the question of slavery to the Congress of the United States. [A voice, "That is right sir!"] We said then, as we say now, that the Federal Government possesses no powers except those specified in the Constitution, and that the powers granted to Congress are few in number, are enumerated in that instrument, and are all of them federal, and none of them domestic."

The Breckinridge Democracy have said some hard things of the "Little Giant," and what is worse the "Little Giant" well deserved a good many of the hard things said of him. But we rather think he is more than even with them. They prove, or say that they prove, that he (a Northern man) has swindled the South. He proves that they (Southern men) have swindled the South for the sake of power. It is good, very good. Each side is engaged in a work far more meritorious than any ever before undertaken by either. We wish them the most distinguished success in their patriotic efforts. We believe they will achieve it; for we are a believer in proverbs, and there is an old one (which will readily suggest itself to the reader) precisely fitting their case.

But the "Little Giant" had plenty of hard things to say of the Secession Democracy: at present, we have only room for the following:—

"I was asked the other day at Norfolk by an Elector on the Breckinridge Secession Ticket, whether, in the event Mr. Lincoln was elected President, I thought it would be good cause for dissolving this Union. I answered no! [Immense applause.] The election of no man, according to the forms of the Constitution, is cause of disunion. [Cheers.] I would regret the election of Lincoln, or any other Abolitionist or Black Republican, as a great public calamity, an event greatly to be deplored, as bringing an awful responsibility upon those who produced such a result, but it is not cause of disunion. [Cheers.] Such a calamity, I trust in God, is not going to be inflicted on this country, and I am satisfied that it will not be this time. [Immense applause.] But if, unhappily, it shall occur, it will be the work of the Secessionists who bolted at Baltimore. [Thunders of applause.] There is not a man of brains in all America who does not know that if they had staid in the Convention, and had abided the result, supported the platform of the party according to the usages of the party, and as adopted on previous occasions, and then suported the nominee, that Lincoln had not a show of carrying but two States. [Cheers.] The only chance on earth Lincoln has is by dividing the Democratic party and letting him succed by a minority vote in the different States. Who produced such a state of things? Those who seceded when they could not control the majority. [Cries of "true," and applause.] There is no man reckless enough of his own character for honesty to pretend that the Secession candidate can possibly carry a Northern State. Then what is the object of running a ticket unless it is to divide the Democratic party and allow the Republican party to carry the States by a minority vote. Every Northern State, except Vermont and Massachusetts, which Mr. Lincoln carries, he will be indebted to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge for. The Black Republicans have no hope except through the efforts of the office-holders and the Secessionists. Why did they secede except upon the supposition that the election of Lincoln on the Black Republican platform was preferable to the election of the choice of the party on the old platform of the party? [Cheers.] They seceded to prevent the regular nominee from being elected, knowing that the result must be if they succeeded in accomplishing their object the election of Mr. Lincoln. Preferring Mr. Lincoln to the regular nominee they now have the modesty to enquire of me whether or not, I will help them dissolve the Union, after Lincoln is elected. [Laughter.] I tell them never on earth! [Cries of "good," and great applause.] Whoever the people elect, according to the forms of the Constitution, must be inaugurated. [Cheers.] After he has been inaugurated he must obey the Constitution of the country; and if after his inauguration and while he has possession of the government, he violates the Constitution and makes war upon any section of this country, we will hang him higher than Haman! [Unbounded enthusiasm.]"

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HARTFORD, Aug. 30, 1860.

I left Saratoga yesterday morning, having fully staid out my allotted time, and I trust with the usual benefit from the use of its "life-preserving" fountains. Thousands of people still linger there, some from the far South, who cannot go home yet and who find no other place short of home that is so pleasant, and many from the cities who have not yet exhausted their furloughs from business or who would not be so unfashionable as to be found in the city till a few weeks more have passed. There have been scarcely as many North Carolinians as I have generally seen, though I think I left fifteen or twenty yesterday.

It is said to have been the best season that Saratoga has ever had, and I can well believe it. Scarcely any one ever goes there without feeling a desire to repeat the visit, either for health or recreation, and both are generally found there. I certainly feel that I have reason to be thankful that, under Providence, my life has been prolonged by my annual trips. Perhaps I might do as well by going elsewhere. But it not? It is too serious a matter to try new experiments about. Having discovered what *has* been well for me, it would not be prudent to go in search of what might be better, yet might be much worse. Let this be a sufficient answer to all extra-patriotic people, especially among the editorial corps, who for any reason stay at home and complain of those who resort to God's fountains which happen to bubble up within a free State. May it never be a *foreign* State to us of the South!

Desiring to visit some old friends in this city, I took the Western railroad from Troy to Springfield. I had not traveled it in seven years, though I had a vivid recollection of the beauty of its scenery, a mingling of the bold and romantic with the quiet and peaceful; mountains and mountain torrents preceded and followed by verdant fields and meadows; extensive views of farms with generally neat farm houses; handsome villages with their numerous church spires, numberless factories and workshops; in short every thing to indicate an enterprising and prosperous people, who have made the wilderness to blossom as the rose, who have subdued the earth, (barren enough originally,) and made its very stones to contribute to their prosperity. I looked delighted upon the ever varying scene, till

"Darkness drew her sable curtain 'twixt the world and me,"

shutting out from view the 30 miles next to Springfield and the 30 miles from Springfield to this place, which I believe are the best cultivated and improved of the whole route, though wanting in bold scenery.

This morning a friend took me a long ride through part of the city and its environs, and I was surprised to see how vastly it has extended and improved since I was here last. New buildings, especially elegant dwellings, finished and going up in all quarters. Dwellings costing from $25,000 to $50,000 are quite common, confirming what I hear that there is a vast deal of wealth here, the result generally of manufacturing and mechanical skill, combined with proverbial industry.

HARTFORD, Sept. 1, 1860.

Autumn is upon us this morning in one of the loveliest days of all the year, and it seldom if ever dawned upon me in a more beautiful city than this of Hartford. For twenty-five years I have not been at home on the first day of autumn, and for twenty-five years I have escaped those attacks of fever which regularly visited me before that time. There is, however, a great change in the healthfulness of Fayetteville within twenty-five years; and I am happy to hear that this season is especially free from sickness. All that we want to make it a very healthy place, is proper attention to drainage and a free use of disinfectants in all parts of our lots. While there has been great improvement in both particulars in Fayetteville, there is room for much more. The dwelling in which I am a guest here, is supplied from top to bottom with abundance of very pure water from the Connecticut, with under-ground drainage to the public sewers, which carry off every thing to the river, a mile off; and there is not to be seen in the street or in any yard that I pass any stagnant water or other thing in the least degree offensive to the smell. It is the cleanest city I ever saw, and I may add, the newest also, for not only has the increase of population since 1850 from about 14,000 to 35,000 or 40,000 caused the building of a great number of new houses, but it seems to be the fashion of the place to keep the old ones new by paint and careful guarding against decay.

The rides about Hartford are remarkably attractive. From several points in the neighborhood, especially from "Rocky Hill" and "Prospect Hill," the valley of the Connecticut is overlooked for many miles, the eye taking in the City of Hartford and half a dozen villages. There is but little woodland, so that probably most of the trees seen are fruit and ornamental trees. On Prospect Hill the view is only bounded by the mountains on the East and the West, perhaps 25 or 30 miles apart, the whole intermediate space being rich with its livery of green fields and ripened grain, intersected with hamlets and villages and city.

I have been surprised to see how generally tobacco is grown in this vicinity. Almost every farm has more or less of it. I understand that the kind produced here is very superior, serving for the wrappers of Havana cigars (so called.)

I rode through Wethersfield yesterday. Everybody knows that that is the great onion town, and everybody has heard the jokes about the smell of onions filling the atmosphere of the town. We were laughing over these stories when the turn of a street made it very palpable that it was no joke. There was no mistaking the odor. Presently we overtook a wagon loaded with the article, and after passing that there was no more smell of the staple article of Wethersfield, though we saw whole fields which will soon lend their fragrance to the air.

To-day I rode around the premises of Col. Samuel Colt, the great pistol maker. They are of vast extent. His principal machine shop is several hundred feet in length, built of stone, and he has perhaps fifty or a hundred brick buildings for residences for his hundreds of workmen. Some years ago he succeeded in purchasing some hundreds of acres of marsh land extending half a mile up and down the river and the same distance into the city. This apparently valueless land, (in comparison with that adjacent to it,) he bought for one or two hundred dollars an acre. He immediately set about to dike it, and has actually thrown up an embankment about twenty feet high, as many feet wide on the top, and extending a mile and a half or two miles; by which he has shut out the Connecticut river and made his now immensely valuable land fit for the location of all his extended operations, for residences for his operatives, and for cultivation. His own residence is on the highest part of this property, where he has a large pile of queer looking buildings, and grounds filled with beautiful and rare shrubbery, flowers, hot houses, graperies, an artificial lake with four swans swimming gracefully in it, statues, &c. &c.

I had almost forgotten to say, that he has imported the ozier and planted it on both sides of his dike, where it grows luxuriantly; that he has imported Swiss workmen to manufacture all sorts of willow work from this extensive plantation; that he has erected shops and dwellings for them, all in the style of building in their own country; and that we saw a load of baskets, cradles, &c., just about to be despatched from the factory.

He is estimated to have accumulated a million and a half, though always living in great profusion. He is about 48 years of age.

I have been struck with a custom which probably prevails in the Northern States, but which I never saw much of till now. I allude to the independent manner in which ladies drive about the city and the country. I have seen perhaps fifty instances of delicate looking and well dressed ladies holding the reins and plying the whip, not with poor or broken down horses, but fat and spirited animals. They go singly, or two, three or four together, in buggies, barouches, or "wagons," as they call the open two seat vehicles. There is something in this, doubtless, of independence of character, produced by the fact that the men here are obliged to labor more than with us, and that their wives and daughters are therefore thrown upon their own resources; and perhaps I may add that they like to labor more than those who live in a hotter and more enervating climate; but the main secret of it is, I think, the more thorough manner in which their horses are broke and trained. The most spirited looking animals are obedient to the voice and to the rein.

HARTFORD, Sept. 3, 1860.

On Saturday afternoon I enjoyed the pleasure of seeing two celebrities of this city, first, one of the productions of the skillful pencil of Church, the Painter, who is a native of this city; and secondly, Mrs. Sigourney, the Poet, who is also a native and resident.

Our excellent friends, with whom we have been spending the past few days, took us to both. This particular work of Church is an Autumn scene, painted previous to his three works which have brought him not only fame but a more substantial though probably less coveted reward, for it is characteristic of his class to be rather indifferent to the pecuniary rewards which men of less ethereal temperaments require. His paintings to which I allude are, Niagara, the Heart of the Andes, and Twilight. I have never seen these, which have been exhibited in this country and in Europe to admiring thousands. But I can scarcely imagine a more beautiful work than that which graces his father's dwelling here. The rich Autumn foliage, the placid stream, the cattle, the distant mountain top, the Indian summer sun, almost obscured by the haze, form a picture of quiet beauty such as I never saw on canvass. There were other works of his in the room, not equally attractive, but which would be admired anywhere by themselves. Among these was "The Dark Valley, and Shadow of Death," with its solitary traveler. The first picture was instinct with life, the other gloomy as death.

Mr. Church is about 35 years of age, and has undoubtedly a brilliant future before him. He is now engaged upon a picture of the icebergs, to gain a proper conception of which he chartered a vessel and spent a month among them recently.

Our visit to Mrs. Sigourney was a very gratifying one, though brief of coarse. Her house is filled with pictures and other objects of *vertu*, doubtless most of them presents from her many friends and admirers. She expressed her gratification at a call from Southerners, and a wish that North and South might continue united long after she shall cease to be. Her manners and voice are gentle and soft, and her appearance would not lead one to suppose that she was approaching the three score and ten allotment of human life.

We leave here this afternoon, exceedingly gratified with our visit, every way. It is the fashion of the world to give the South credit for a warmer hospitality than the North. It may be so, but with a high appreciation of Southern hospitality, it has not been my fortune anywhere to see that virtue more thoroughly and heartily exemplified than among my friends of Washington street, that beautiful and highly improved section of Hartford—friends, too, to whom we are linked by no ties of business or interest. Can I look forward without the deepest concern to a possibility that the madness of fanaticism on the one hand and of faction or folly on the other, may make these foreigners and enemies to me and mine? May Heaven avert such a calamity!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT.—The Court yesterday ordered a Special Term, to be held on the fifth Monday of October next (the 29th of the month,) to dispose of the very large number of suits on the Trial Docket.

NEW COTTON.—Two bales, the first of the season, were received here yesterday from the plantation of Jas. A. Smith, Esq. of Robeson County. George McNeill Esq., President of the Blount's Creek Manufacturing Co., was the purchaser at 11¼. Robeson sent us the first bale last year also, which was received on Sept. 6th.

FAYETTEVILLE AND ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting was held in this place some days ago. The stockholders elected Messrs. E. J. Lilly, Thos. S. Lutterloh, Joseph Utley, R. M. Orrell, David Gillis, and E. L. Pemberton Directors for the ensuing year. And the State appointed F. N. Roberts, P. M. Powell and Hon. L. Bethune. There is therefore a vacancy in the Board occasioned by the death of Mr. Powell since the commission issued from the Board of Internal Improvements.

The road (Turnpike from Little's Mills) is now completed to within 3¼ miles of Albemarle, and a ferry boat has been provided at Christian's Mills on Pee Dee.

### HON. A. H. STEPHENS ON THE STUMP.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 1.

An immense audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the City Hall Park yesterday to listen to the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who had been invited by his late constituents to make a public speech upon the politics of the day.

The speaker said he appeared reluctantly before the people, but could not refuse the invitation of his old constituents. The signs of the times portended evil. Every thing portended a national disruption and general anarchy, but whether this tendency would be arrested depended upon the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people of all parts of the country in the present great crisis in our history.

On the political divisions of the day he was for Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democracy. Whether Senator Douglas had received two-thirds of the electoral votes or not, according to the usages of the party he had received the two-thirds of the Convention. The two-third rule was adopted upon a Parliamentary understanding, such as was provided by the Constitution of the United States to pass a law over the veto of the President—two-thirds present voting. Any other construction was impracticable.

He supported this ticket because he believed the time-honored platform of non-intervention the only principle which can preserve the Union. The objections urged against Judge Douglas by the seceders were that he refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to do what they would not do themselves. Douglas refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to pass laws to protect slavery in the Territories, and hence they oppose him and refuse to vote for such law themselves.

Mr. S. defended Senator Douglas against the charge that he would not yield to the decision of the Supreme Court, saying that he agreed with every principle settled by the Dred Scott decision, but insisted that the point how far a Territorial Legislature might constitutionally regulate slavery had not been decided, no case involving that principle having been before it. Judge Douglas's position was perfect equality between citizens of all the States in the Territories, with the rights of person and property. He said Mr. Douglas believed that a Territorial Legislature might, by a system of laws, virtually exclude slavery. He (Mr. Stephens) differed with Mr. Douglas on this point; but said it was a matter of no vital or essential importance, because if the majority of the people of a Territory were opposed to slavery it would not go there. He saw no injury to the South resulting from it. He believed that slavery will go to the extent of population and its capacity to expand; beyond this no law of Congress or of Territorial Legislature can extend it.

Mr. S. dwelt upon the benefits of our Union, and the importance of preserving it, as the best Government the world ever established. If it falls we shall never see the like again. He called upon the patriots of all sections to unite to save it. The Union has enemies North and South, but he was not one of them. He knew Mr. Breckinridge's ability and patriotism and would have sustained him had he been nominated by the Democratic Convention, but he would not in his present condition, which divides the party and increases the chances of the Republican candidate. Before the present contest he did not regard Mr. Breckinridge as a disunionist; but his running now in opposition to the regular nominee endangers the Union, notwithstanding he has no chance of an election by the people.

*N. C. Presbyterianism.*—The aggregate contributions of the whole Synod, are $18,104 00; divided among the Presbyteries as follows:

Presbytery of Orange, $6,896 00; Presbytery of Fayetteville, 5,748 00; Presbytery of Concord, $5,460 00. In addition to the above contributions to the Boards, the Churches have forwarded through the Editors of this paper about $1350 to the Chiniquy Colony.

The number of church members in the three Presbyteries is:

Orange, 3012; Fayetteville, 5323; Concord, 7255; total, 15,590.

The average contribution of each communicant is as follows:

In Orange Presbytery, $2 28; in Fayetteville Presbytery, $1 08; in Concord Presbytery, 75; the average for the whole State is about one dollar and a quarter.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

*Montgomery County.*—Superior Court was held last week. The principal business was the trial of three negroes for the murder of Mr. Chambers, a local Methodist preacher, whose death took place last June. Two of the negroes were found guilty and one was acquitted. An appeal was granted in the case of one of the two who were condemned. True bills were found against two others, but their trial was postponed for want of time.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

*Western N. C. Railroad.*—The annual meeting of the Western N. C. Rail Road Company was held at Statesville on the 30th ultimo. The attendance seems to have been pretty good. There was very little business to do, and the meeting opened and closed in one day. The Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Chief Engineer, were severally read and adopted. These show a favorable condition of the affairs of the Company.

Anderson Ellis, of Davidson; R. A. Caldwell, of Rowan; Otho Gillespie, of Iredell, and Jonas Cline, of Catawba, were elected directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Dr. A. M. Powell, of Catawba, was elected President of the Company.—*Sal. Watchman.*

*Western N. C. Road.*—The following are the State Directors for the ensuing year: Maj. A. Henderson, of Rowan; Frank Davidson, of Iredell; Dr. A. M. Powell, of Catawba; R. C. Pearson and W. W. Avery, of Burke; A. Erwin, of McDowell; N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe; and W. H. Thomas, of Jackson.—*Salisbury Banner.*

*The Census.*—We learn that the Census-taker in Cabarrus, east of the N. C. Railroad, has finished his labors and finds in that part of the county a population of 6,838. The whole population of the county will be near 11,000. In 1850 it was 8,674.

In this county (Mecklenburg) the census, so far, shows a large increase in population. In Mr. Phelan's division, west side of the county, we learn that the population will probably reach 10,000, exclusive of the town. In 1850 the whole county numbered only 11,724.—*Char. Democrat.*

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds "touched par" in New York on the 1st inst., at which price several thousands of dollars were sold. Virginia 90¾.

There are in the City of New York 412¾ miles of streets, and 11¼ miles of piers, in all 428¼.

FOLLY OF THE PRESENT SECTIONAL ISSUE.

In a late speech in Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden said:—

"Is it not surprising, when the great questions of the advancement of our country by the culture of its citizens, the dissemination of intelligence, and the improvement of our social condition, should engage us, that a great body of the people are engaged in quarrelling about the little questions of "intervention" and non-intervention" in the Territories?

"I believe the question is mentioned in all the party platforms. I have a natural aversion to platforms. I hardly ever read a platform in my life, and, when I did, tried to forget it as soon as possible. The Constitution is platform enough for me. The constitution and a man to represent the people is all the platform that will ever avail us. This question about which the democratic party is quarrelling, as I before remarked, is one of the most minute and unimportant questions that can well be imagined. Mr. Douglas says, in substance, that when you have passed a law establishing a Territorial government, when you have delegated to the people the power to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, you have given them power over every subject as far as you can give it. As for the slavery question, every man has a right to go there with his slaves, but how they must be treated will depend upon the discretion of the Territorial Legislature. It is good policy to leave it to them; for if the nation interfere its transactions will then become national; it attracts the attention of the whole people, it arouses a national controversy. You want to keep the question of slavery out of Congress; you want to keep it in the Territories, and leave the question there to be settled by Territorial government itself. It is a government not desi ned to last long; a few years will convert it into a State. It is better to confine the question to these local fields than convulse the nation with it. It is better to bear the ills that may arise there than flee to greater national ones we know not of. [Applause.]

"The other side says: But Congress shall interfere; Congress shall pass laws specially taking the question out of the hands of the Territorial Legislature; it shall pass laws for the protection of special property, laws that are to apply only in our Territories.

"This dispute relates entirely to Territorial slavery and to Territorial remedies. Does it occur to you, that, under the existing circumstances it makes much difference practically whether Congress shall interfere, or whether Congress shall leave it to the Legislature? In Congress this session, where we passed resolutions avowing our mere power over slavery, it was asked, is it necessary now for Congress to intertere? There was no case calling for the interference of such power by special legislation. No Senator would take upon himself the responsibility of proposing any such case, except one, I believe, who ventured to say he thought there was occasion. Southern Senators agreed that there was no cause now existing upon which they would advise legislation, and yet we are quarrelling about the degree of power which is to be exercised by Congress, not with respect to any Territories which we now have, but in relation to a case that may arise in some future Territory. None is anticipated in any Territory which we now have to fill. To make it a practical question you have to suppose a future Territory of a character to attract slavery; that there shall be an emigration of slaveholders to it; that the Territorial Legislature which assumes to deal with property has committed a flagrant outrage; and that the individual has called upon Congress. These contingencies must all combine, and then, and then only, do these learned and fierce disputants insist upon the exercise of power by Congress. We have no Territory where such a question can arise. We have not now a single piece of territory to which slavery would go if it were invited. Why, then, dispute about a possibility that will probably never arise? They are so impatient with having nothing to do that they fall to quarrelling about what lies in dim futurity and by speculation raise up in a spirit of discord a possible question which may occur twenty, fifty, or a hundred years hence, or that may never occur. They remind me of a story I once heard. Two Italians were walking out together on a bright midsummer night. One looked up to the heavens, thick with innumerable stars, and exclaimed: "O that I had a farm as spacious as the heaven. That would be an estate worth having!" His companion exclaimed, "O, that I had a herd as numerous as the stars above." "Well," said the other, "in the name of heaven, what would you do with such an enormous herd?" Why," said he, "I would turn them on to your farm." [Laughter.] "You would, aye," sneered the other." "Yes, what else could I do with them?" Upon that they quarrelled and fought for an hour. [Great laughter.] Now, it does seem to me that we are about to make out just such a moonshine sort of case. [Continued laughter.]"

*Illinois—Why her People are called Suckers.*—Illinois has some little claim for a share of that glory. About the year 1776, a man by the name of George Rogers Clarke, applied to the Governor of Virginia and suggested to him that as peace might at any time be declared between Great Britain and the colonies, it would be well for us to be in possession of the North West territory—that which is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—so that when the Commissioners came to negotiate the treaty of peace, we might act on the well known principle of *uti possidetis*, each party holding all they had in possession. He suggested to the Governor that he should permit him to go out to the North West, conquer the country and hold it until the treaty of peace, when we would become possessed of it. The Governor consented, and sent him across the mountains to Pittsburg. From there he and his company floated down the Ohio river on rafts to the falls where Louisville now is, and after remaining there a short time, they again took to their rafts, and floated down to the Salines, just below Shawneetown in Illinois. Here they took up their march across the country to Kaskaskia, where there were a number of French who had formed a settlement there, and by means of a guide they reached the Oquaw river, and encamped near Peter Merand's house, some little distance from the town. You see I am well acquainted with the locality. [Laughter and applause.] They reached there at night, and early the next morning, Clarke got his little army of ragamuffins together, (for they had no army-wagons with supplies, no sutler, and no stores, and by this time began to look ragged and wretched enough,) and took up his line of march for the little French town of Kaskaskia. It was summer and a very hot day, and as he entered the town, he saw the Frenchmen belonging to it sitting quietly on the litttle verandahs in front of their houses, sucking their juleps through a straw, and he rushed on them, crying, "surrender you suckers, you!" [Great laughter.] The Frenchmen surrendered, and from that day to this, Illinoisans have been known as "suckers." [Renewed laughter.] That was the origin of our cognomen, and when George Rogers Clarke returned to Virginia, he introduced the juleps here. [Laughter.]—*Judge Douglas's Speech at Petersburg.*

*Population of St. Louis.*—The census returns are so nearly complete as to render it certain that St. Louis is the most populous city in the West. The total will be about 161,000; a gain since 1850 of 106 per cent.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE STUMP.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 5.

Mr. Breckinridge spoke to-day. He appeared before his fellow-citizens to repel certain accusations against himself personally, and to show that the principles upon which he stood are the principles of both the Constitution and the Union. Anonymous writers and wandering orators had chosen to tell the people that he was a disunionist and traitor to his country.

First, he desired to state as wholly untrue the charges that he had intrigued for the Presidency, and challenged contradiction from anybody. It was said that he was not regularly nominated, and that an eminent citizen of Illinois was regularly nominated; but this was a question he had not time to discuss to-day, and it has already been thoroughly exhibited and discussed before the country. He could only say that the convention which met in the Front street theatre was devoid, in his opinion, not only of the spirit of justice, but of the forms of regularity. The gentleman whom it represented never received the vote required by the rules of the democratic organization. Whole States were excluded and disfranchised, not to speak of individuals. The most flagrant acts of injustice were perpetrated for the purpose of foreing a particular dogma upon the democratic organization, and the gentleman who is the representative of that dogma is the representative also of principles which I will be able to show are repugnant alike to reason and the Constitution.

Mr. Breckinridge next denied that he signed a petition for the pardon of John Brown,—that he was in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor, referring to the fact of his taking the stump for Cass in that campaign. He then defended himself from various charges and aspersions affecting his past and present political course, quoting from several newspapers and speeches to sustain his statements. He stated as his doctrine and platform the equal right of all sections in the territories,—the absolute power of each new State to settle the question of freedom or slavery in its constitution, and hands off the whole subject by the federal government, except for one or two protective purposes. He stated that during the debate pending the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill it was enunciated by Mr. Douglas that the question of power by a territory to exclude slavery was one for judicial settlement, all agreeing to abide by the decision rendered. Mr. Breckinridge then quoted the Dred Scott decision in support of his position and the platform on which he stood. Mr. B. argued that Congress has the power to protect property in the Territories, refuting the position of Senator Douglas that Congress never had exercised that power.

He contended that the principles upon which he stood were those of the Constitution and the Union. It has been stated, for the past two or three months, that I was a Disunionist, and those Democrats connected with me are a disunion organization, seeking to break up this confederacy, and referred to the course of Douglas in New England and Virginia, in characterizing all who disagreed with him as Disunionists, and of Mr. Crittenden, who had intimated, in a speech at Louisville, that he (Mr. B.) was connected with a disunion organization, and invited any person to point out anything in his character or antecedents which will sanction the charge of being a Disunionist. The man does not live who can couple my name with the slightest taint of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union. Mr. B. then read the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him, saying they were taken nearly verbatim from the U. S. Supreme Court, and were supported by the precedents and practices of the government, and were vital, important, and concerned the rights of person and property, the honor and equality of the States,—and contended that the platform was constitutional and not disunion.

Mr. Breckinridge continued at great length, advocating the principles of the Democratic party, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

*Mr. Seward's Last Speech.*—Hon. Wm. H. Seward addressed a large political meeting (40,000) at Detroit, Michigan, on Wednesday. Mr. Seward draws a deplorable picture of the present state of our nation, and the political evils surrounding it. Internally our Government is mismanaged; while among the nations of the earth it is suffering from a want of foreign respect and confidence. He does not think these evils will induce disunion, nor does the speaker anticipate such a contingency. The Democratic party, the Whig party, and the short-lived American party, had all failed to furnish a practical solution of the difficulties of the slavery question. His counsel may be comprised in this sentence, from his address: "My humble advice, then, fellow-citizens, is that we return and re-establish the original policy of the nation, and henceforth hold, as we did in the beginning, that slavery is and must be only a purely local, temporary, and exceptional institution, confined within the slave States where it already exists; while freedom is the general, normal, enduring, and permanent condition of society within the jurisdiction, and under the authority, of the Constitution of the United States." The speech is marked with the Senator's usual ability, and may be regarded as conservative, *for Seward.*

*Position of Gen. Houston—The Revolution Progresses.*—Every day, as the New Orleans Bulletin remarks, developes new movements, designed to increase the strength of the Constitutional Union forces, and to defeat the Republican sectionalists. One of these, which has just transpired, is the withdrawal of Gen. Sam Houston from the Presidential contest. Gen. Houston's withdrawal is an important movement, and will throw thousands of new recruits into the Bell and Everett ranks. The whole tone of the General's letter, which we find in the Austin Southern Intelligencer, of the 22d, is national and patriotic, and calls for a general and enthusiastic rally upon the strongest man for the defeat of the sectional candidates. We have been for some time aware that Gen. Houston is strongly in favor of Bell and Everett, both from private information, his own high character and patriotism, and the course of his friends. Judge A. B. Norton, editor of the Austin Intelligencer, was at the Baltimore Convention which nominated Bell and Everett, and he has taken distinct ground in favor of those candidates who can defeat the disunionists and sectionalists. There is no stronger opponent of disunion and sectionalism in Texas or out of it than Judge Norton, and the Southern Intelligencer is in the confidence of the Old Hero, and reflects his views. We are warranted, therefore, in believing that the withdrawal of Gen. Houston will be the signal for a general and enthusiastic rally in Texas upon Bell and Everett, with the prospect of adding the Lone Star State to the innumerable hosts that have already enlisted under their banner.

*California.*—The present population of the city of San Francisco is 78,083, of whom 49,343 are white males, 23,985 white females, 3,150 Chinese, and 1,695 negroes. The whole population of the State does not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand. It was universally supposed that the population would number 700,000.

Mary asked Charles, "What animal dropped from the clouds? "The rain, doar," was the whispered reply.

*The Warren Democracy.*—Last week, the County Court for Warren was in session; a little matter of business made it necessary for us to attend. While there we had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the unterrified disunionists of that county. Mr. Weldon N. Edwards, as Chairman of the meeting, made quite a speech, denouncing every body generally, and Douglas in particular. Having heard a great deal of Mr. Edwards, and having so often heard him quoted as one of the orthodox leaders of the Democracy in this State, we listened very attentively to what fell from his lips, and judge of our surprise when we heard him, with great emphasis, say, that he greatly preferred the election of Lincoln to that of Douglas. We looked around, expecting to see the crowd start to their feet, and cry out abolitionism—but greatly to our astonishment, a smile of satisfaction seemed to rest on every countenance—no, not upon every countenance, for we must except Mr. Venable, who shook his head, and exhibited various signs of disapprobation. As Mr. Venable was to speak, we anticipated some fun at the prospect of seeing him and Mr. Edwards lock horns on this matter of preferring Lincoln to Douglas—but, Mr. Venable steered entirely clear of the point, neither expressed his approbation or disapprobation of the sentiment so dogmatically put forth by the honorable Chairman. It is due to Mr. Venable, however, to say, that after the meeting was over, he came to us and said he desired it to be distinctly understood that he did not endorse the sentiment of Mr. Edwards. We were glad to hear Mr. Venable say so, but we would have much more admired his independence, if he had had the boldness to say so in his speech.

What will the Democracy say to the sentiment of Edwards—that he preferred the election of Lincoln to that of Douglas? Had a Whig said as much, a perfect howl would have gone up, and he would have been pronounced as an abolitionist. No man can prefer the election of Lincoln to that of Douglas, unless he is at heart a disunionist.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

*Speaking at Warrenton.*—A. W. Venable, L. O'B. Branch and Weldon N. Edwards, all for Breckinridge, made speeches at Warrenton last week. The Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, who be it remembered always opposed the popular democratic measure of free suffrage, declared *that he preferred Lincoln to Douglas.* Knowing as he must know that Mr. Breckinridge cannot be elected, what does the gentleman mean by this preference for Lincoln over Douglas? Does he too wish to "precipitate the Cotton States into a Revolution?" Really it would seem so.

*Newbern Progress.*

*Gov. Ellis and the Seceders.*—It will be remembered that Gov. Ellis here denounced the seceders from the Charleston Convention. We learn that he repeated it at various places until the meeting of the Convention at Baltimore. He denounced them as *disunionists*, and hoped they would not return—that they were a "good *riddance*" to the party. The following taken down by us and published at the time, is what he said of them here:

"*Some delegates went to the Charleston Convention to prevent a nomination, and to dissolve the Union. I am glad they left the Convention. It was a happy riddance. When they left we got clear of the disunionists. That fellow from Delaware by the name of Bayard—he is a Democrat—went off to the seceders to work the political wires for personal friends. I hope never to see these seceders in the Democratic party again.*"

Breckinridge and Lane are the candidates of these same seceders, or "disunionists" as he termed them.—*Kinston Advocate.*

*Our Rail Road.*—We are glad to be able to state, that the more carefully our people in those Counties interested in the Rail-road from this place to Leaksville look into the utility and the great necessity for it, the more fixed becomes their determination to prosecute it to completion.

In this County, in Pitt, in Edgecombe and in Hyde, where the farmers were supposed to be at least indifferent to it, we are happy to learn indifference is giving way to an anxiety to see the project commenced and prosecuted. It is likely more than enough of stock has already been subscribed to secure the charter, and in a few weeks the stockholders will be called together to organize the Company and get to work. Such is the interest felt already, that we cannot doubt, when the subject is pressed home warmly and energetically upon the people of the several Counties through which it is to run, that the subscriptions must be large. The nine counties, with the town of Washington, with the greatest ease imaginable, can raise $1,000,000. If so, can the legislature hesitate to complete the amount necessary to finish it? We think not.

Arrangements are being made for the circulation of memorials for the signatures of the people of the several counties, praying the aid of the next Legislature in this work. That is right. Get up the memorials but be sure to back them with clever subscriptions to the Road. The people must give, and then ask our Legislature to help.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

*The Cotton Crop in N. C.*—In this State, the crop will perhaps be larger than ever before, although the drought at one time and the wet now, will measurably shorten it. Enough, however, has resulted from the experiments of a few years past to settle it as a "fixed fact," that North Carolina henceforth may be set down as a cotton State. The soil and climate of a large portion of the State render the cotton crop the most productive, while added to these the system of composting, marling, liming and the use of other fertilizers, contribute to make it less liable to the diseases and casualities which so seriously affect it in more Southern States.

The only serious drawback to the increase of the cotton crop of North Carolina, is the large annual drain of slave labor, which is suffered to pass out of the State. Rightly considered there is no necessity for this, while its continuance will embarrass greatly the progress of agriculture in the State. If planters, who become enamored with the golden prospects of the South, would look more carefully into the real value of lands at home, and the more certain result of slave labor here than in the South, they would become more content to remain and aid in the developement of their own State.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

We learn that the fumigator at Smithville, in examining the Schr. Calliope, bound for Boston, with rosin, spirits of turpentine and lumber, discovered a mulatto boy named William, belonging to a lady of this place, lying in a very uncomfortable position, and, taking him for one of the crew, he asked him what he was doing there. The boy said he was sick. The fumigator spoke to the mate about the sick man, and upon learning that there was no sick man aboard, the boy was taken from his hiding place and brought up to town. An Investigation was had before a magistrate, but nothing was elicited to justify a commitment. The Captain and mate of the vessel are believed to have been entirely ignorent of the boy's presence on board the vessel.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Of eloquence Pascal says: "The agreeable and the real are requisite; but this agreeable must itself be found in the truth."

Dr. Johnson once said: "A man is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table than when his wife talks Greek."

MONTGOMERY SUPERIOR COURT.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

EDINBORO', N. C. Sept. 3, 1860.

*Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen:*—Our Superior Court of Law, for the County of Montgomery, was held during the past week, His Honor, R. S. French, presiding. The only case of public interest tried, was the capital case of the State vs. Jim, Dick and Clary, indicted for the murder of their master, Rev. John E Chambers, which was taken up on Friday morning, and patiently investigated until Saturday night about 8 o'clock, when the jury retired, and after deliberating for two hours, brought in a verdict of *guilty* as to Jim and Clary, and *not* guilty as to Dick.

Clary was the mother of Jim and Dick.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by Clary; but Jim was sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 28th inst.

Two other slaves, Charles and John, are implicated in the foul murder, from the testimony, and were bound over to the next term, and are now in Jail.

*The Newbern Fair.*—We are pleased to learn that Dr. F. L. Hawks, of New York, has consented to deliver the Annual Address at our next Annual Fair. This fact of itself would serve to draw an immense crowd, but we doubt not but the general attractions offered by the exhibition will be far superior to those last year.

*Newbern Progress.*


**New Dry Goods Store!**

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

THE undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of

**HUSKE & ANDERSON,**

for the purpose of conducting a retail

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS BUSINESS,**

in the store recently occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, one door east of the iron front, and would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that by the 18th inst., they will have in Store for sale a complete assortment of the above-named Goods.

WRIGHT HUSKE. JOHN H. ANDERSON.

Sept. 4, 1860. 50-4w

**"GET THE BEST"**

**THOMSON'S CELEBRATED**

**SKIRTS.**

**Novelties for Autumn, 1860.**

**THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.**

" CONSTITUTION.

" SOUTHERN QUEEN.

" FAIRY.

" PARISIAN TRAIN.

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Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.

**The best is the Cheapest.**

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.

336 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 17, 1860. 47-3t16

**Wheat! Wheat! Wheat! Wanted!**

THE Proprietor of the Merchant Mills, R. McDaniel, will pay until further notice, $1 35 to $1 50 per bushel, for good wheat delivered at the Mills, Fayetteville.

P. S. Propositions to deliver at any point on the Fayetteville Coal Fields Road will be most readily responded to.

Sept. 3, 1860. 49-tf

**CHINA, GLASS,**

***CROCKERY,***

AND

***LOOKING GLASSES.***

**W. N. TILLINGHAST**

—HAS RECEIVED HIS—

***Fall Stock for 1860.***

His supply of **Common and Medium Earthenwares** is large, and well assorted.

Most of this was imported to his own order and is especially adapted to the wants of the Wholesale Trade. An assortment of

**Beautiful Glassware, China, Silver Plated, and Brittania Ware,**

Makes his stock unusually attractive to Country Merchants. For sale on usual terms to *prompt payers.*

August 20, 1860. 45-i2m

**1860.**

**FALL STOCK.**

***S. J. Hinsdale & Co.,***

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Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Glue, Window Glass, Brushes, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., &c.

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Aug. 27, 1860. 47tf

**1860.**

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Aug. 23. 46-itf

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June 6, 1860. 24-ltf

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WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81lyp4


*The Prince of Wales in Canada.*—The Prince of Wales has, for the first time, met with an unpleasant check in his progress through America. The Duke of Newcastle had expressly declared his determination to enter no city in which partisan display should be attempted. At Kingston a club of Orangemen (Irish Protestants) erected arches bearing emblems and inscriptions peculiar to their order, and assembled in great numbers, clad in full robes and regalia, with the intention of joining in the procession of escort. They have made this movement for the purpose of rebuking the recognition given the Roman Catholics of Quebec.

All negotiations failed to induce them to give up their demonstration; and the Prince of Wales left the city of Kingston without landing, and without receiving the Corporation address. An attempt was made to compromise the difficulty in the City Councils, but the Orangemen refusing to retreat from the position they had assumed, nothing could be done. A resolution was adopted asking the Prince to land as originally intended, but the Duke of Newcastle refused to do so unless all partisan demonstrations were stopped. At the same time the Prince expressed his willingness to receive the Corporation address on the deck of the steamer, but as that arrangement did not suit the other side, it was not entered into. Accordingly, the Royal party left, and was soon after followed by the Orangemen in another steamer, who expressed the determination to land wherever the Prince landed, and join in any demonstration that might be made. As at Brockville, the next stopping-place, and at Toronto, there are preparations made for Orange demonstrations, it is thought more than probable that the Prince will decline to land anywhere else in Canada, but will proceed direct to Niagara and cross into the States.

*Foreign Items.*—The Times Paris correspondent writes that he learns from semi-official sources that Russia is concentrating fresh troops in Bessarabia and increasing her naval forces in the Mediterranean.

The London News says that engagements are being entered into by the Spanish Government for the construction, in England, of seventy-eight first-class war steamers, which are expected to cost £200,000 each.

The French Government has made known to the European Governments that its proposal for raising Spain to the rank of a great Power having given rise to objections, it will not endeavor, for the present, to carry it out.

*The New Census Returns.*—Chicago, Ill., has, as everybody knows, grown rapidly since 1850. It then had a population of only 29,963. The population now is 109,420. Detroit, Mich., has now a population of 40,835, while in 1850 it was only 21,019.

The Providence Journal gives the result of the census in Rhode Island, showing a total population at the present time of 173,869, against 147,549 in 1850, a gain in ten years of 26,320. Providence has now a population of 49,914; in 1850 it was 41,513. The census shows the population of Milwaukee, Wis., to be 45,324 now, against 30,448 in 1855, and 20,061 in 1850.

*Population of Ohio.*—The Cincinnati Commercial, in giving the population in several counties in that State, ascertained by the census marshals, says:

"If the foregoing average is sustained throughout the State—and it now seems likely that it will be—the increase of population in Ohio since 1850, notwithstanding the heavy emigration to the West, will exceed 400,000 souls, and the population of the State will approximate to 2,400,000."

*The Crops in California.*—A merchant in San Francisco estimates that California will produce this year 7,500,000 bushels of wheat, which after deducting for consumption and seed, will leave a surplus of 3,525,000 bushels for export. The barley crop of the State is said to be greater than the aggregate of the entire crop throughout the United States, and is estimated for the present year at 7,550,000 bushels, which will leave a surplus of 4,633,000 bushels.

*The Tobacco Crop of Massachusetts.*—In 1845 the valuation of the tobacco crop of Massachusetts was $16,686; in 1855 it was $57,472 74. Last year producers in the town of Whately sold $40,000 worth, and those in Deerfield about the same amount. The cultivation is almost entirely confined to the counties of Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin. This year we think the value of the crop will not fall short of $200,000. It grows at the average rate of about 1,500 pounds to the acre, and the average price is about 12½ cents a pound. The crop would prove injuriously exhaustive to the soil but for the high state of cultivation required in its production. The cost of raising it is about three times that of corn. Much labor is required to protect it from the tobacco worm.—*Boston Journal.*

*Population of the Three Great Countries of the World.*—The population of Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland,) by the census of 1858 was 28,664,362, and that of France by the census of 1858 was 36,205,792. The United States numbered 23,191,876 by the census of 1850, and the estimates of the present census, now in progress, range from thirty to thirty-three millions. In population, therefore, the three countries do not very widely differ.

*Statistics of Coolie Trade.*—It appears from statistics furnished the Constitution by H. C. McLaughlin, Esq., superintendent of statistical office, Department of State, that during the past twelve months fifteen vessels have landed in Cuba 5,569 coolies from China, making an aggregate of 48,970 since 1847. Of the fifteen vessels four were Spanish, six French, four American, and one Dutch.

*Anecdote of Jackson.*—Judge Douglas having stated, a few days ago, in Virginia, that he would treat the disunionists in the same way Gen. Jackson did the nullifiers when he was President, reminds us of an anecdote of that great man.

During nullification in South Carolina, after Gen. Jackson's proclamation, the Governor of Virginia sent a request to the President, in case it became necessary to send United States troops down South, not to send them through that State. If he did, they would have to pass over the Governor's dead body. The President received the message, and replied: "If it becomes necessary for the United States troops to go to South Carolina, I, as commander-in-chief of the army, will be at their head; I will march them by the shortest route; they may pass through Virginia, but by the Eternal, if the Governor makes it necessary to pass over his dead body, it will be found that I will have previously taken off both ears."

*An Ancient Seaport Brought to Light.*—Signor Visconti, assisted by his son, is restoring to the light of day the ancient gate of Rome, the famous Ostia, and has already uncovered the dockyards, the marts, where still are to be seen the earthen pots, with weights; a theatre, a beautiful temple, baths, a gymnasium, a square, a gate of the city, and, above all, a most interesting "mitreo," one of the most perfect which Italy, or perhaps the world, possesses.

In the time that men waste in bewailing the perverseness of their fortune, they could gain a competency.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The arrivals from Europe put us in possession of advices four days later. The America from Liverpool on the 26th ult., passed Cape Race on Tuesday afternoon, and the Prince Alfred from Galway on the 28th, arrived at St. John's, N. F., on Tuesday. The news by these arrivals is highly important. The invasion of Calabria by Garibaldi is fully confirmed. In fact, at last accounts, he had already pushed his operations with such vigor that several important positions in the Neapolitans were in his possession. Large numbers of insurgents were joining him, and a general and decisive battle was looked for. It is thought probable in some quarters, however, that Naples may fall into his hands without bloodshed, as it is believed that the Neapolitan army can not be relied upon at all for its defence. It was positively denied by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, that Austria either has sent or templates sending a threatening note to Sardinia on the subject of the invasion of Naples. On have been given by the French Emperor to concentrate troops to the number of 100,000, all munitions of war, to be ready to march at a moment's notice. The Emperor and Empress gone to Savoy and Nice. At Lyons, in response to addresses, the Emperor made a speech which he deprecated the attempts which had been made to create a misunderstanding as to his intentions. The weather in England and France continued unfavorable for the crops.

*Commercial.*—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—Noon. Cotton market is quiet but steady, with an average business doing at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs buoyant at full rates. Spirits Turpentine firm at 31s. For Rosin and Turpentine the market is firm, but prices unchanged. Wheat advanced 5s for the week.

*Walker's Fillibustering Expedition.*—Late advices from Honduras, contained in a letter from New Orleans, indicate that the great modern Fillibuster, whose recent descent on Truxillo claimed a passing notice, is likely to have a desire for fighting fully gratified. On the 9th of August an English man-of-war arrived at port, with the avowed intention of protecting citizens of Honduras and their property, on restoring the revenue of Truxillo to the rightful authorities. A force of seven hundred men of President Guardiola had assembled outside the wall, ready for an attack on the 22d. Ruatan, the 24th, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Truxillo, which lasted for some time, and there is good reason to believe that it was caused by a combined attack on Walker's position by sea and land. As the intervention of the English was something not counted on by Walker, who thus encounters an obstacle more difficult to overcome than the opposition of Hondurians under Guardiola, it is quite probable that the next advices will announce his total defeat.

*Vermont Election.*—The Vermont State election took place on Tuesday, and resulted, of course, in the triumph of the Republicans. The returns, so far as received, indicate a considerable gain for them over last year. Erastus Fairbanks, the Republican candidate for Governor, will probably have 20,000 majority. The Republicans also gain in the Legislature.

*Two Cases of Yellow Fever at Charleston.*—There were two deaths in Charleston last week from yellow fever. The disease is regarded as sporadic. The disease called the broke-bone fever is generally prevalent.—*Telegraph.*

*A Tremendous Subscription.*—Much ridicule has been made over a promised subscription in aid of the John Brown fund. At last the amount of the sum subscribed has transpired. It amounts to just "one hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty centimes, Haytien currency, and ten pieces more." The Haytien dollar is equal to six cents of our currency, so that this fund is equal to a little over eleven American dollars.

**LIST OF LETTERS,**

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C. September 10, 1860:—

Argus, N M Anderson.

Benjamin Boroughs, Miss Sally Blackwood 2, Miss Boroughs, John B Brown, D E Bryan, B A Bryant, J Bryant, John Campbell, Charles Cassady, J Cheek, Esq, Jesse Chason, David Cove, Coroner of Cumberland County, Communicator, R & R J Crouse.

R D Dixon, H M Drivin.

Arther Everett.

Henry Forchiet, Henry Fuller.

R D Greene, Mr Gulick.

R M J Harrison, Mary B Harvy, S R Hawley, Elizabeth Hatwood, W Hashe, Richard J Harmson.

James Johnson.

Charlotty Kivett, Joseph Kinterhoper.

William A Lommans, Willoughby Lucas.

R Morgan, Purney Merrett, Wiley Millender, P Murphy.

John C McNeill, Geo C McNeill, Mrs E J McLean, L L Parks, Redick Price, John A Philips, Gab Pernell.

Eliza A Riley, Alexander Riggs, James M Roberts, Alvis Rodgers, William Rasbury, B F Rinaldi, Charles Starling, W S Southworth.

John A C Terry, Nancy Terry, James M Turlington, Thigpen.

Noah Vuncannon, Z B Vance.

Dickson Watson, E J Waddill, W Watson, William Whitton, Almanda Williams, William Whitney, John Watson.

J W Zimmerman.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.


**Southern Piano Manufactory.**

**RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!**

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

**New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent**

**ACTION PIANOS.**

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone very full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Price, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. G. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. B. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

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Piano Manufacturers,

No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6. 24-tf

**LIME.**

50 CASKS LIME in prime order, just received and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

July 16, 1860. 85tf

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**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

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LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1860.

THE "GREAT PRINCIPLE AT ISSUE."—Much is said in Democratic newspapers of a great principle at issue in this canvass; of so much importance, it is affirmed, that other parties should stand aside and allow the Democracy to settle it between themselves. Our vision may be defective, but we are not of those who perceive, or affect to perceive, that the Democracy have divided upon principle. Condemning the heresy of Squatter Sovereignty quite as strongly as any of the secession Democracy, for the Whigs have fought it since its origination, we place but little confidence in those who make war upon it only after it has by their means done its work; only when the question of slavery in the Territories has become the merest abstraction; and when nothing but evil can result from a contest in which, even if decided in our favor, there is nothing to gain. There is not now a foot of debateable Territory. Why quarrel as to the manner of regulating future acquisitions which may never be made? No: the Democratic struggle is but a struggle for the spoils of office, transferred from the usual battle field to the camp of the spoilsmen themselves. For four years the Douglasites have been ostracised: the continuation of the Buchanan dynasty assures them another four years of deprivation. For four years the other wing have fattened upon the spoils of the victory jointly won; and they have no idea of aiding to put in power him whose first act would be to give their places to the hungry throng who follow at his heels. That is the sum and substance of the matter at issue between the Democratic party and the Breckinridge faction, either of which, so bitter is the strife, prefers that another should triumph rather than its household opponents should achieve a victory. We hope and believe that the people of all parties who seek no offices, who are interested only in good and honest government, will concur with each wing and overwhelm them both.

PROGRESS OF THE STUMP CAMPAIGNERS.—In the preceding page we give the meagre telegraphic synopsis of Mr. Breckinridge's speech at Lexington, on Wednesday last. On Thursday, Mr. Douglas arrived at Baltimore and spoke to an immense crowd. In the course of his speech he replied to Mr. Breckinridge's speech of the preceding day, and made some hard hits. We extract from the telegraphic reports:

"He referred to Mr. Breckinridge's speech at Lexington, in which he justified breaking the Democratic party because the Democracy insisted upon a dogma, and would take nobody but an exponent of that dogma. That dogma was the time-honored doctrine of non-intervention—the very same that was asserted by the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, and on which Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected. Now Mr Breckinridge says, rather than maintain that dogma we had better break up the party and let the consequences follow, even if it resulted in the election of a Black Republican. They now say that a man standing on the Platform of 1856 is no better than an Abolitionist. [Cries of "Hit him again;" "give it to him, Douglas."] Mr. Breckinridge in his stump speech defends himself against the charge of opposing Cass in 1848, and said he went for him because he represented his principles. What were his principles? Cass had just written the Nicholson letter, embodying the doctrine of non-intervention. They now condemned the dogma. [Laughter and cheers.] He (Cass) and Breckinridge were together in the dogma in 1848. The only objection he had to Cass in 1848 was, that Cass went a little too far in his squatter sovereignty ideas, but that suited Breckinridge, for he says he represented his principles. In 1852 the Democratic Party nominated Pierce. Adopted a platform embracing Non-interference by Congress with slavery in the territories. The Whigs adopted the same dogma. Clay, Webster, Fillmore and other Whigs advocated the Compromise Measures in 1850, which embodied the doctrine of non-intervention. The adoption of those measures insured the triumph over Northern Abolitionism and Southern Disunion. Breckinridge was elected to Congress pledged to these principles. He was then sound on the dogma. When he [Douglas] brought forward in 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in which was embodied the principle of non intervention, Breckinridge, then member of Congress from Kentucky, sustained the bill and defended the dogma he now condemned. In 1854 he received a letter from Breckinridge, asking him to come to Lexington and explain the glorious dogma of non-intervention. Though hardly pushed at home himself, he went to his friend Breckinridge, and spoke to the people amid a drenching rain. He expounded non-intervention as he had done to-night, and spoke for three hours. Breckinridge stood by his side, patted him on the back, and called for "Three cheers for the Little Giant!" [Tumultuous applause.] Mr. Douglas then referred to Buchanan's letter of acceptance, to show that he had asserted the dogma in the strongest terms. Breckinridge, in his Lexington speech, accepted the Vice Presidential nomination in the same terms. He met Breckinridge at the Tippecanoe battle-ground in October 1856, and he expounded the doctrine of non-intervention so well that he (Mr. Douglas) got behind him and patted him on the back. After Breckinridge got through, he was called out, and while he spoke Breckinridge stood behind him and patted *him* on the back. At that time, therefore, he never doubted Breckinridge's soundness on the dogma. Breckinridge also went into Michigan, and there complimented Gen. Cass as the original founder of the dogma."

As the crowd cried, so we say "hit him again," whether Douglas or Breckinridge be the orator. Each knows enough to hit the other hard blows, and each deserves them—for this discreditable stumping for the Presidency, if for no other cause.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S PROPERTY.—Early in the canvass it was stated that Mr. Bell is the only candidate for the Presidency who is a slaveholder. The remark was made very naturally in reply to the vile charge of unsoundness and sympathy with abolitionism, preferred against Mr. Bell as against every Whig candidate for twenty years past. Lately Mr. Breckinridge's friends have very freely denounced the statement as a falsehood. Mr. Breckinridge, they say, is also a slaveholder. It is not pleasant to interfere with a man's private affairs, but the denial and its manner have induced those who made the original statement to prove it. Application to the Louisville Journal has resulted in a statement that Mr. Breckinridge owns no slaves, and that his means are invested in the Northern States. Application to the Sheriff of Mr. Breckinridge's county has resulted in his statement that "for the three past years, he [Mr. Breckinridge] has listed no property, either personal or real estate, for taxation." That settles the matter, we suppose.

By the way, there are queer changes in politics in the lapse of twenty years. Just twenty years ago, in 1840, the Southern fire-eating Democracy were supporting Mr. Van Buren, a Northern man of Southern principle. In 1860, they are supporting Mr. Breckinridge, a Southern man with Northern principal. The change is confined to the politicians. The people will decide against Mr. Breckinridge far more unanimously than against Mr. Van Buren.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1860.

I came down from Hartford on Monday in a train composed of thirteen cars, ten of which were filled with first class passengers. I believe there are four trains over that route daily, and some idea may thus be formed of the vast amount of travel in this part of the world. I suppose, however, that this was an unusually long train, for it was more than an hour behind time in reaching the city.

The only noticeable incident on the trip was, that 25 miles from the city, a boy passed through the cars scattering long hand-bills of Barnum's Museum and Niblo's Garden, detailing the performances and exhibitions for that evening. The extent of the advertising may be inferred from this fact, a boy having been sent out of the city 25 miles and distributing probably 500 copies of each of these handbills in one train of cars. I have learned at the office where I buy my printing ink that one printing establishment in this city, where posters are printed, makes a bill of from $400 to $500 every month for ink. This is about as much every month, for one printer, as the whole State of North Carolina requires in a year. People here have learned the value of printer's ink.

The papers this morning, under the head of "A Raid upon the Ragged," record the arrest yesterday of no less than 486 street beggars. Begging is an offence here, but I presume there are thousands who follow it as a regular occupation, and probably a profitable occupation. The police shut their eyes to it, or, as they are dressed in uniform, the beggars sometimes perhaps refrain from pursuing their occupation within sight of an officer. But by ordering the police to appear in plain clothes, they were enabled to make these arrests without exciting suspicion. The Times says,—

"Such an assemblage of miserable humanity was surely never congregated in a court-room before. The halt, the maimed, the blind, the vicious, the outcast, and the helpless, from the sickly child in its mother's arms, to the valetudinarian whose repulsive features awakened the disgust of the spectator quite as frequently as it excited his commiseration. There were representatives of Ireland, Germany, the lazaroni of Naples, and in fact of almost every section of the globe, not excepting the dark children of the sons of Ham. Emaciated semblances of the "human form divine," clothed with rags and alive with vermin, tottering age and sturdy adolescence, all huddled together, for the most part listlessly indifferent as to what should be done with them. It was a strange and saddening sight. As the names were called, the prisoners were brought to the bar and examined. Each had something to say. Some had children at home dying with hunger, and were forced to ask a pittance for their relief. Others had failed in their efforts to procure employment, and had to beg or starve. A few admitted that they had squandered their earnings in intemperance, and had been now detected in their first offence. One old beldam, giving the name of Mary Galway, must have been a lineal decendant of old Hecate herself. Her face was of saffron hue, her eyes bleared, the extremities of her nose and chin in dangerous proximity, and her lank cheeks bristling with a stunted beard. She seemed relieved when she understood that she was to be taken care of by the authorities. An intelligent young man, who said he was a Virginian, apparently still under the effects of an extended debauch, was caught asking alms in Fifth-avenue. How earnestly he plead to be let off. He denied that he was a professional vagrant, and said he had never before been guilty of begging. His entreaties did not avail him, however, and he was committed for 30 days at hard labor. Occasionally the sadness of the scene would be relieved by a dash of humor. For instance, a half-intoxicated son of Erin, giving the name of James Corcoran, with the utmost *nonchalance* assured the Justice that he was a virtuous individual, and not deserving of punishment. He said he had a wife and seven "childer" at home, and that his two brothers were "prastes," and his two sisters were nuns. His respectable connections did not save him from the cells. Several of the unfortunate creatures requested that they might be committed for three months, urging their destitution as a reason for this desire. It was long past the usual hour of adjournment before the dock was cleared, and but few of the prisoners were discharged. The children between the ages of five and fourteen years were sent to the Juvenile Asylum; the stalwart, able-bodied mendicants were apportioned to thirty and sixty days hard labor; while, where extenuating circumstances were shown, the magistrate exercised his discretion, and consigned the subject to the care of the Commissioners of the Almshouse."

While I have been writing the above, a man came into the counting room where I sit, asking alms, and, what is most unusual here, receiving a gratuity from the head of the firm, who remarked that when the beggar looked like a sober man and pleaded sickness, he made it a point not to withhold a pittance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

On my way to Staten Island, where I have been on a visit for the past three days, the boat landed last evening, at the "Sailor's Snug Harbor," a retreat for old seamen on that Island. At the dock 20 or 30 of the weather-beaten old men were collected, and my companion told me that there were from 300 to 400 sustained there; and that the institution was a private charity. Some 30 or 40 years ago an old seaman died, leaving property in the city worth then about $30,000 to found this asylum. That property has so increased in value with the growth of the city, that it now yields an *annual* income of $75,000. Of course the present value of the $30,000 worth is at least a million.

In one of my letters last year I mentioned that a friend had told me he had purchased an entire square (vacant) fronting on the Central Park, for $100,000. I met him again at Saratoga a few days ago, and inquired about the result of this purchase. He informed me that he had recently had an offer of the amount of his purchase, with all interest, taxes, and other expenses, and $100,000 of net profit; which he declined, the property being worth more. I think *I* would have been content with a profit of $100,000 on such an investment in sixteen months, the time he has held the lots. The above are remarkable instances of the wonderful appreciation of real estate in this part of the world; but they are not exceptions, for the largest and most rapidly accumulated fortunes are made on real estate.

I met this morning with a distinguished and influential New York politician, who revived my hopes of a union of parties in this State opposed to Lincoln. He expressed entire confidence that such a union will be effected. If so, and the terms be such as to enlist all parties heartily, the election of Lincoln will be prevented, and the chances of Bell and Everett will be better than those of any others.

I find in one of the morning papers a very excellent letter from the Hon. and Rev. Henry W. Hilliard, of Ala. to Mr. Fillmore, growing out of a conversation between them at Saratoga a few days ago. Mr. Hilliard comes to the very sensible conclusion that the only hope of defeating Lincoln is to support Bell and Everett; and as he was one of those old Whigs who went over to Buchanan to "save the country" in 1856, his present example is worthy of the study and imitation of those North Carolina Whigs who left us in 1856 for the same purpose. He adds to his recent Democratic affiliation, a personal knowledge of Breckinridge and high personal respect and friendship for him, and a great respect for Douglas; but all these are as nothing compared with his love of country. Let me say to our North Carolina Democrats who were Whigs a few years ago, "Go thou and do likewise."

RAIL ROAD CONNECTIONS.—The gaps between this and sun down are steadily filling up. It will not be many years we hope and believe before our Western Railroad connects with the North Carolina Road and binds us to Western Carolina. Speed the day! That accomplished, but little is left to be done to connect us with the great Western World, and that little is daily growing less. A company exists in Knoxville, Tennessee, for the purpose of building a road from the East Tennessee and Virginia Road (now a great thoroughfare of trade and travel) at Morristown, 42 miles East of Knoxville, to the North Carolina line at Paint Rock. The distance is but 38 miles, the company has ample means, contracts have been advertised, and in two years or less the road will be completed. Paint Rock is within 43 miles of Asheville, and the Western N. C. Road is now under contract to within 17 miles of Asheville. In order therefore to give North Carolina a connection with Tennessee and, through the roads of that State, with the entire Mississippi valley, a gap of but 60 miles remains to be provided for. This 60 miles is along the Swannanoa and French Broad Rivers and, it is said, affords an easy grade.

These and other important works will be accomplished by other sections. It is ours to see that *our* gap is filled up so that we may share in the great results.

NOT ALTOGETHER OPPOSITION.—The Breckinridge papers are seeking to create the false impression that the late Democratic Convention at Raleigh was an *opposition* affair. Of course this is all gammon. But we would suggest that the story would be more likely to obtain credence if some of those who are telling it would take from "their mast heads," as the phrase goes, the names of gentlemen who were in the Douglas Convention, made earnest Douglas speeches, and are on the Douglas electoral ticket.

All this talk about opposition sympathy with the Douglas Democracy is humbug; meant to drive off Democrats from the support of their nominee, by inducing them to believe that the Whigs favor him and that therefore his Democracy is doubtful. There is but one bond between the Bell men and the Douglas men—they are both really and truly for the Union. And being sincerely for it they have united in New York, the real battle ground, to preserve it by defeating Lincoln. The Breckinridge men in New York, true to their Southern allies, prefer Lincoln's success as they cannot succeed themselves, and hold aloof.

QUEER.—The Raleigh Press thinks it very queer that Mr. Busbee, (editor of the Douglas organ that is to be) should be a supporter of Judge Douglas now, having been, it is said, uncompromisingly opposed to him a year ago. It is queer. But it is queerer to find the Press, which only four months ago was in favor of Judge Douglas, uncompromisingly opposed to him now. On the 21st of May last, we see by the Newbern Progress, the editor of the Press reported to a Democratic Convention in Raleigh the following resolution, which was adopted:—

"Resolved, That the democratic party of Wake county recommend that the delegates from North Carolina to the Baltimore Convention support Judge Stephen A. Douglas for the next Presidency, believing that he is the choice of the Great American people."

Mr. Busbee has rather the advantage. He recommended the nomination of Judge Douglas, and, Judge Douglas nominated, Mr. Busbee supports him. The Press recommended his nomination, and, nominated, the Press opposes him!

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—A "Great Mass Meeting" of the North Carolina Breckinridge Democracy was held at Raleigh on Thursday last. Hons. B. Brown, Clingman, Bragg, Venable, Avery, Scales and others spoke. We infer from the Standard, which says nothing of numbers, that the demonstration, though "a successful one" was small.

At Oxford, on Thursday last, Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Hon. T. L. Clingman, H. W. Miller, Esq. and Hon. A. W. Venable addressed the people of Granville, who must have enjoyed the day.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq. speaks at Newbern to-morrow.

WILKES COUNTY CROPS.—A friend at Wilkesborough writes:—

"Corn crops in this section never promised a greater yield. The peach crop is very full, but the fruit rather inferior; it is too much crowded. Apples are not plenty."

*Cotton by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road.*—We notice the arrival of the first bale of new Cotton by the above road this morning. It was consigned by Col. A. S. McNair, of Robeson County, to DeRosset, Brown & Co., was classed as good middling, and sold for 13 cents. We hail this arrival as the pioneer bale of a large Cotton trade which will soon be opened by means of this Road between Wilmington and the Counties through which it passes.—*Wil. Herald, 8th inst.*

*Melancholy Occurrence.*—Mr. Andrew McLean, Hardware Merchant of this place, jumped overboard and was drowned, on Tuesday last, from one of the New York and Stonington boats on Long Island Sound. We are without any futher particulars, but must conclude that he was laboring under some temporary aberration of mind.

*Wil. Journal, 8th inst.*

*Wentworth Branch of Bank of North Carolina.*—Alex. Galloway, Esq., of Rockingham co., has been appointed Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of North Carolina, established at Wentworth.—*Milton Chronicle.*

*Adjusted.*—The difficulty at the University has been adjusted, and the expelled members of the Sophomore class are permitted to return to their college duties.—*N. C. Advocate.*

ELECTORAL TICKETS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The electoral tickets are now complete in this State, as follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. George E. Badger, of Wake.
Dr. R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District J. W. Hinton, of Pasquotank.
2d " Chas. C. Clark, of Craven.
3d " O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.
4th " L. C. Edwards, of Granville.
5th " Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
6th " Henry Walser, of Davidson.
7th " Wm. P. Bynum, of Lincoln.
8th " Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE

Robt. P. Dick of Guilford.
Duncan K. McRae, of Craven.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District Col. Sam'l Watts.
2d " F. D. Koonce.
3d " D. McDougald.
4th " H. W. Miller.
5th " Col. John Morison.
6th " Dr. Thos. W. Keen.
7th " Wm. R. Myers.
8th " J. D. Hyman.

DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS' TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEN. JOE LANE, of Oregon.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. A. M. Scales, of Rockingham.
Ed. Graham Haywood, of Wake.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District, John W. Moore, of Hertford.
2d " Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort.
3d " Wm. A. Allen, of Duplin.
4th " Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville.
5th " J. R. McLean, of Guilford.
6th " J. M. Clement, of Davie.
7th " J. A. Fox, of Mecklenburg.
8th " John A. Dickson, of Burke.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

*Maine Election.*—The election in the State of Maine will take place to-day. A Governor, a State Legislature, and Representatives in Congress are to be elected. There are three candidates for Governor, representing the Republican, Democratic, and Union parties. The Democrats unite in the State election, and have but one candidate for Governor, and in all the districts they support unitedly their nominees for Congressional Representatives. The Republican majority four years ago was about 20,000 votes.

*Georgia.*—The Brunswick Advocate, a Breckinridge paper, condemns in the strongest terms the recent speeches of Mr. Toombs, and says: "We here assert as our solemn conviction that a few more speeches such as those delivered by Mr. Toombs at Milledgeville and Columbus will lose the State for Breckinridge and Lane next November."

*Virginia.*—Hon. John S. Millson, a Representative in Congress from the Norfolk district of Virginia, has taken the stump in favor of the claims of Mr. Douglas for the next Presidency. He made a three hours' speech at Norfolk several days ago, in which, as we learn from the Herald of that city, he presented in a bold, frank, and unreserved manner his views of the great political questions which are now agitating the country, and unhesitatingly ascribed the threatening aspects they have assumed to the machinations of the seceders at Charleston, whose object he proclaimed to be the dismemberment of the Union. The audience responded to this sentiment by a burst of tumultuous and and prolonged applause. Mr. Millson fully vindicated the consistency of his own course and that of Senator Douglas, while he showed up the inconsistency of the secessionists, and exposed the disloyalty of their leaders.

## MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 17th Aug., by Thomas Rollins, Esq., Mr. DAVID D. KING to Miss MARY BISHOP, daughter of H. B. Bishop, Esq. On the 30th Aug., by same, Mr. E. W. WALLES to Miss NANCY LETT, daughter of Jas. Lett, Esq. On the 2d inst., by same, at Jonesboro', Mr. C. F. REGAN to Miss CRISEY ANN PARRISH, daughter of Blakely Parrish, Esq. On the 4th inst., by same, Mr. A. L. LEADBETTER to Miss SARAH JANE WICKER, daughter of Edward Wicker, Esq.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 26th ult., by Rev. S. D. Adams, W. A. B. FAULKNER, of Ala., to Miss MARY J., eldest daughter of Wm. and Sarah Ussery.

## DIED,

In Milton, on the 3d inst., of consumption, ROBERT H. LEWIS, Esq., aged about 31 years. Mr. L. was a useful and respectable citizen, esteemed by all who knew him.

**Miss R. A. Hodges will resume** her School on Monday, the first of October 1860.
Sept. 10. 51-2t

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

I WILL open an English and Classical School in the Lodge building in Fayetteville, on Monday, Oct. 1st.

TERMS PER QUARTER (10 WEEKS:)

| | |
|---|---|
| English | $7 50 |
| Latin | 10 00 |
| Latin and Greek | 12 50 |

It is my aim and object to make the school as worthy of patronage, as my attainments, abilities and two year's experience in teaching will permit.

JAS. A. STEWART, A. B.

Satisfactory testimonials can be furnished.

Sept. 7. 51*tf

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE members of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, are requested to attend a Meeting of the Board on Saturday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of

A. M. CAMPBELL, Chm'n.

Sept. 6. 51-2t

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

JUST ARRIVED, THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF OUR

FALL STOCK OF CLOTHING,

*Furnishing Goods,*

Trunks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

☛ Call and see the styles at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S,
21 Hay Street.

Sept. 10. 51-2t

## Children and Youths' Clothing.

OUR STOCK this Fall will be FULL and COMPLETE. A few

SAMPLE STYLES

have already arrived and are open for inspection.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Sept. 10. 51-2t

## GRAPES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase one thousand bushels of SCUPPERNONG, RED, WHITE and FLOWERS GRAPES. He will pay one dollar per bushel CASH on delivery of the same to him. The Grapes must be thoroughly ripe and clean.

WILLIAM F. FRENCH.

Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 6, 1860. 51*4t

Car. Weekly 4t; bill to W. F. F.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 8th, 1860.

The City of Washington arrived off Cape Race last evening, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

Garibaldi had met with more successes. Calabria had proclaimed him Dictator.

It was rumored that the King of Naples had fled the country in a frigate.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th. The Queen says in her address that the relations of Great Britain are peaceful and satisfactory with all nations.

Nothing else of interest.

*Commercial.*—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Cotton—The sales of the two days previous reached 25,000 bales. The market was generally unchanged, but previous quotations were barely maintained. Flour closed dull, and prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Turpentine firm and holders demand an advance—Spirits 31s. Rosin firm—and lower qualities have advanced to 4s. 8d.

*From California.*—By the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph, we receive advices from San Francisco to the 25th ult. Business at San Francisco is reported good. The news from the Kentucky and North Carolina elections had been received, and the Bell and Everett men had been put in excellent spirits thereby.

*The Canadian Troubles.*—The Orangemen at Belleville, like those of Kingston, having determined to make a partisan parade, the Prince of Wales did not land there on Friday, but proceeded to Cobourg. A great number of people had collected at Belleville to welcome him, who were thus sorely disappointed. It was understood that the Orangemen there were disposed to make a compromise; but those of Kingston, who followed the Royal party, after a consultation, prevailed upon them to hold out. At Cobourg, where the Prince arrived at 9 o'clock, the Orangemen did not attempt any demonstration, and his Highness landed and received addresses.

*The Texas Troubles.*—The Tyler (Smith county) Sentinel says that no attempt has been made to fire that town, nor have the citizens of Smith county hung or otherwise violently dealt with any man. It also says that the most thorough investigation, made by a number of the leading citizens, has proved that no such a thing as an insurrection has been thought of in that county, and that if any such thing has been in contemplation east of the Trinity, it has been confined to one or two small neighborhoods.

*Bell and Everett in Virginia.*—Never have we witnessed, anywhere within the limits of the Old Dominion, so glorious and enthusiastic a political demonstration as that made by the Bell and Everett men of Richmond, evening before last! We sincerely and honestly believe that it was the grandest and most imposing affair of the kind that ever came off in the State! Not even in 1840 was there anything that could surpass it! The torch light procession was exceedingly magnificent, and all honor to the gallant and intrepid young Whigs of Richmond for their zeal and energy in getting it up! It was the longest and largest procession that we have ever seen, on any occasion, in Richmond. The streets were literally thronged and packed with a living mass of humanity. And the doors and windows of the private houses on Broad street and Grace and Franklin and Main, along which the procession moved, were filled with men and women and children all over-flowing with enthusiasm and excitement! The men and the boys hallooed and shouted, and the ladies and the little girls waved their handkerchiefs, until the scene presented to the view of the spectator was magnificent and thrilling beyond description! Not the oldest inhabitant in the city ever saw anything like it before! It was a demonstration great, glorious and enthusiastic beyond example!

* * * The next speaker introduced by the President was ex-Gov. John M. Morehead, of North Carolina, who, for about an hour, held the audience spell-bound by his arguments, his eloquence, his wit, and his happy hits. We, of course, shall make no attempt to give even an outline of his admirable speech, nor of the efforts of the other speakers. Suffice it to say that Gov. Morehead made an able speech, and produced a splendid impression upon the Richmond people.

*Richmond Whig, 8th inst.*

*Queer Religious Demonstration.*—The American Protestant Association of Newark, N. J. with kindred societies from New York and elsewhere, chiefly Irishmen, paraded the streets on Friday. Mayor Bigelow, in anticipation of a riot, ordered out the first regiment of the Newark Brigade, but everything passed off peaceably. The New York American Protestant Association left in the 5 o'clock train, and upon leaving the depot each member discharged a pistol from the cars. A colored woman standing in Market street, was shot. The ball entering her neck, and her recovery is doubtful.

*Grand Ærial Adventure.*—Professor Lowe commenced inflating his mammoth balloon at the Philadelphia gas works on the 7th inst., for his proposed trip to Europe.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Sept. 8—St'r North Carolina, with goods for Dr J F Foulkes, Lieut C P McGary, Coffin, Foust & Co, W C Troy, J O Boon & Co, W N Tillinghast, J T Houston, Goldston & Hanner, J C Thompson, Jas Martine, S J Hinsdale & Co, Starr & Williams, Beaver Creek Co, G W Williams & Co.

Cape Fear Line. Sept. 7 and 8—St'rs Flora McDonald and A P Hurt, with passengers, and goods for J Utley, J M Worth & Son, B Rose, C E Leete, E N Moffitt, J N Smith, Worth, Wightman & Co, H & B, W P, J A Pemberton, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, J W & S Steed, C W Andrews, P P Johnson, W H & T B Newberry, Mrs M Banks, D Murphy, B Moffitt, J A Craven, H T Moffitt, Smitherman & Spencer, J J Hamlin, O S Baldwin & Co, A H Marsh & Son, S Edwards, J M Welsh, N S B & Co, R Jones, J T Crawley, E F Moore, Page & Surles, J A Johnson, Jenkins, W Draughon, A A McKethan, J M Worth & Son, J N Smith, A G Thornton.

**Freight Received per Western Rail Road, Sept. 8.**

23 bags Rags, 293 bbls. Rosin, 25 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 24 bbls. Soap Stone, 23 bbls. 2 hhds. and 12 boxes Dried Fruit, 59 bbls. Flour, 6 sacks Oats, for G W Williams & Co, J A McLauchlin, E F Moore, J A Worth, D & W McLaurin, Jos Utley.

## Japanese Shawls.

BY Express this morning, a beautiful lot of the above NEW STYLE OF SHAWLS, together with a few handsome CLOAKS, at J. N. PRIOR'S.

Sept. 10.

## Let everybody call Wednesday,

and examine the prettiest assortment of DRESS GOODS ever brought to this market. J. N. PRIOR.

## Sicilian Vesper Sets.

ON Wednesday, a beautiful line of the above handsome Goods will be opened at

J. N. PRIOR'S.

## FRESH CRACKERS.

28 BOXES SODA, BUTTER, SUGAR and WATER CRACKERS. Just received and for sale by

MRS. M. BANKS.

Sept. 10. 51-2t

## NOTICE.

MY correspondents in future are requested to direct their communications to St. Lawrence, Chatham Co., N. C. I shall regularly attend the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, Randolph and Guilford.

J. H. BROOKS.

Sept. 8. 51*3tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, | 13 a 15 | IRON— | |
| BEESWAX, | 28 a 30 | Swedes, com. bar | 6 a 6½ |
| CANDLES, F. F. | 18 a | Ditto. wide | 7 a 7½ |
| Adamantine | 25 a 30 | American | 5½ a 6 |
| Sperm | 45 a 55 | English | 4 a 4½ |
| COFFEE—Rio | 15 a 16 | LARD. | 12½ a 14 |
| Laguira | 17 a 18 | LEAD. | 8½ a |
| Java | 18 a 20 | MOLASSES— | |
| COTTON— | | Cuba | 28 a 30 |
| Fair to good | 11 a 11½ | N. Orleans | 50 a 00 |
| Ordin. to mid. | 9 a 9½ | OIL—Linseed | 1 00 a 0 00 |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | Tanner's | 70 a 1 00 |
| Gunny | 20 a | SALT— | |
| Dundee | 18 a 20 | Liv. Sack | 1 50 a 0 00 |
| COTTON YARN— | | Alum | 50 a 0 00 |
| No. 5 to 10 | 1 00 a 1 05 | FLAXSEED, | 1 15 a 1 25 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | SHOT— | |
| Bro. Sheetings | 8 a 9 | Com. pr. bag | 2 00 |
| Osnaburgs | 10½ a 11½ | Buck | 2 12½ |
| FEATHERS, | 45 a 50 | SPIRITS— | |
| FLOUR— | | P. Brandy | 1 25 a 1 30 |
| Family | 7 50 a 7 75 | N. C. Apple | 80 a 0 85 |
| Super. | 7 25 a 7 50 | Northern do. | 70 a 0 75 |
| Fine | 7 00 a 7 25 | N. C. Whiskey | 65 a 0 75 |
| Scratched | 6 75 a 7 00 | Northern do. | 35 a 0 40 |
| GRAIN— | | SUGARS— | |
| Corn | 1 00 a 1 10 | Loaf | 13 a 13½ |
| Wheat | 1 40 a 1 50 | Crushed | 12 a 13 |
| Rye | 1 00 a | Coffee | 10½ a 11 |
| Oats | 45 a 50 | Porto Rico | 9½ a 10 |
| Peas | 1 00 a 1 15 | New Orleans | 8½ a 9½ |
| FERTILIZERS. | | TALLOW, | 10 a 00 |
| Guano, ton, | $65 a $70 | WOOL, | 19 a 20 |
| Nat. Fertilizer, | 32 50 a $35 | TURPENTINE— | |
| Do. ℔ 100 lbs. | 1 62½ a 1 75 | Yellow dip | 2 05 a 2 15 |
| HIDES—Dry | 12½ a 14 | Virgin, | 1 65 a 1 75 |
| Green | 5 a 6 | Hard | 80 a 90 |
| NAILS, | 4½ a 5 | Spirits | 34 a 34½ |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Cotton—We have heard of no sales except small lots which changed hands at 11½ cts. for best grade for manufacturing here.

Flour—The receipts have been light and the Market continues firm; we make no change in quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—Has arrived sparingly with sales at 34 cts.

Bacon—The supply in market is small: sales N. C. hog round at 14 and 14½ cts. Western sides at 14½ to 15½ cts.

Lard—N. C. is scarce and in demand.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 8, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 35, Virgin 1 88, Hard 1 17½. Spirits 37; N Y. bbls 38. Rosin, No. 1 1 62½ to 2 25. Tar $2. Flour, small sales super at 7 75. Cotton, 1 bale *new* at 13. No other transactions. During the week, last sales of Common and No. 2 Rosin at 1 05. Dried apples, peeled 4½. N. C. Bacon, hog round 13½, hams 15½. Lime 85 to 90, from wharf. Corn 72½ to 74. No other transactions.

At New York, Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10¾. Flour advancing; Southern 6 20 to 6 35. Wheat advancing; white 1 40 to 1 60. Corn 68 to 70. Spirits steady at 39 to 41½. Rosin steady at 1 30.

At Cheraw, Flour 7 50 to 7 75. N. C Bacon 15. Corn 1 20 to 1 25. Salt 1 25 to 1 50. No new cotton in market and no quotations of cotton.

## LIME.

300 CASKS UNSLAKED. Buyers of this article will save 25 cts. per Cask, by calling on

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 10. 51-3t

**The undersigned informs his** friends on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, that he has, and will continue to keep, a large supply of UNSLAKED LIME in Wilmington, which will be sent to them at very low prices. Orders sent to Fayetteville or Wilmington will be filled and sent out by first train.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 8. 51-3w

Presbyterian copy 3 times.

## W. H. & T. B. NEWBEURY,

**North East Jam, Market Square, No. 12, (White Building,) FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

Have just received their Fall and Winter Stock of

***Ready-Made Clothing,***

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, Neck Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Ties, Pocket Hd'k'f's, Combs, Knives, Porte Monnaies, Hair Brushes, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,

and every thing usually kept in a Clothing Store.

OUR STOCK OF

**Ready-Made Clothing**

is made of the best material and well sewed. It would be to the advantage of all those who wish to buy anything in the above line to call and examine our Stock; and those gentlemen favoring us with their patronage may rely on getting Goods at the very LOWEST PRICES, as we are determined to sell cheap, in order to build up a good trade for our house.

Sept. 10, 1860. 51tf

## A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at public auction, (if not previously disposed of) on Friday the 5th day of October next, the plantation on which he resides, containing FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES, situated in Robeson county, on the mail route from Fayetteville to Floral College; twenty eight miles from the former place and six from the latter, and within ten miles of "The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad." The place is a valuable one in many respects, being susceptible of a very high state of improvement. On the premises there is a small, but comfortable Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings. One Hundred and Thirty Acres cleared and in cultivation,—the remainder of the land heavily timbered; a fine young orchard now in bearing, together with a few choice grape vines.

To a christian gentleman, wishing to get into one of the best neighborhoods in the State, this place presents rare inducements. The society around is as good as the best anywhere; Schools and Churches are near and convenient. More land adjoining mine can be bought on favorable terms, if desired. Terms easy and accommodating, and will be made known on application to the subscriber at Melrose, Robeson county, N. C.

J. B. McCALLUM.

Sept. 8, 1860. 1tpd

N. C. Presbyterian, and Weekly Wil. Jour. 1 time; bill at this office *at once* for payment.

## FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at August Term, 1860, of Sampson Court of Pleas &c., qualified as Administrator on the Estate of George H. Daughtry, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them in the time and properly authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors will please make immediate payment.

WILLIAM DAUGHTRY, } Adm'rs.
KILBEE LASSITER, }

Sept. 4. 51*4tpd

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Martin Jernigan, dec'd., at Aug. Term, 1860, of Sampson Court of Pleas, &c., gives notice to all persons having claims against said dec'd., to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors will make immediate payment as the Administrator is anxious to settle the business speedily.

KILBEE LASSITER, Adm'r.

Sept. 4. 51*4tpd

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

**Mrs. Winslow**, an experienced nurse and female physician has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3,1860. 43-11Y

## ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,**

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

## RICHARDSON'S
## IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

**J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,**

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

**DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.**

## *Dry Goods Merchants.*

**80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.**

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

**WAMSUTTA PRINTS,**
ALSO THE
**AMOSKEAG,**

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

## WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!!

TWO or more TRAVELLING AGENTS in each of the United States, to sell the greatest invention of the age.

**Salary from $30 to $75 per Month.**

For particulars, address, with stamps for return postage.

J. C. GOVE & CO.
Plaistow, N. H
July 25. 38*3m

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

John H. Montgomery, Adm'r of Green Smith, dec'd, vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Cedney Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants Jno. Smith, C. Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or said petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860.
45*6wpd] JNO. McLENNAN, Clk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

Calvin J. Cochran vs. James W. McRae.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant James W. McRae is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, or final Judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Jno. McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1860.
45*6wpd JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.

## NOTICE.

AT AUGUST TERM 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment, while those having claims against him must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BARBARA A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.
Aug. 7.

## FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 20th of September 1860, the perishable property of the late Daniel M. Melvin will be sold at his former residence on six months credit.

B. A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.
Aug. 7. 43-*ts

## MRS. WINSLOW.

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

**SOOTHING SYRUP,**
**FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,**

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

**Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,**

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

**Thousands of Cases.**

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

**Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,**

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

**FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.**

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

**Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.**
PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

## A Rare Chance to make Money!

ANY person wishing to make from three to five dollars per day, can do so by enclosing me one dollar. The employment is honorable and requires little labor and a very small capital.

Address J. DIMERY,
Bennettsville, S. C.
June 30th, 1860. 31-3m

## FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.

May 31. E. J. HALE & SON.

**Blanks for Sale at this Office.**

## A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
**COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,**
AT
**Vanorsdell's Gallery.**

## ART.
### Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

## Star Polish of the South!
**MANUFACTURED BY**
**A. J. WOODWARD,**
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

**That Polish! How it Shines.** Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

## MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

**DR. EATON'S**
**INFANTILE CORDIAL,**

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

**NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE**

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities*. For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal* —being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

**CHURCH & DUPONT,**
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

## BLOOD FOOD

*Healthy* human Blood upon being

**ANALYZED**

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

**FIVE PREPARATIONS**

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by **CHURCH & DUPONT.**
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

## Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 1st of May 1860, as a runaway, a negro who says he is free, that his name is HENDERSON SEARS, and that he is from Davidson County, and was bound to David Hunt. He is about 26 years old, 6 ft. high, and weighs about 180 lbs.; had on when taken up a hickory shirt, black Cas. pants, and black round coat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. L. McKAY, Jailer.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

## NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

"WE refer our readers to the advertisement o. Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. Eaton's celebrated 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of Infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—*Apalachicola, Flor. Times.*

☞ *See advertisement.*
March 24. 3-

## 100 M. ENVELOPES,

OF various qualities, sizes and colors.

E. J. HALE & SON.
June 25.

## Fayetteville Female High School.

THIS school will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board per Session of 20 weeks, | $60 00 |
| Tuition in Collegiate Department, | 20 00 |
| " in Academic " | 15 00 |
| " in Primary " | 12 00 |
| " in Music on Piano, | 20 00 |
| " Harp, | 25 00 |
| " Melodeon, | 18 00 |
| " Guitar, | 18 00 |
| " in Painting in Oil Colors, | 20 00 |
| " in Water Colors, | 12 00 |
| Grecian Painting, | 15 00 |
| Drawing, | 10 00 |

Use of Piano 4 00, Harp 5 00, Melodeon 3 00, Guitar 2 50.

One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance, July 16. 35-t01

## School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the Donaldson Academy will be reopened on MONDAY the 1st of OCTOBER 1860.

*Terms, per Quarter of ten weeks:*

| | |
|---|---|
| English, | $7 50 |
| Latin, | 10 00 |
| Latin and Greek, | 12 50 |
| Contingent, | 25 |

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.
August 23, 1860. 46t01

## 100,000 FRUIT TREES,

AT Luxemburg, one mile south-west of Greensboro', N. C., consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. The above number of Trees and Plants are now ready for sale by the subscriber. From eighteen years of practical experience, and knowledge in the nursery business he flatters himself that he now has the most select collection in the Southern States.

All orders promptly attended to, and Catalogues sent free on application. Persons ordering Catalogues by mail will please inclose a stamp to prepay.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

John M. Clark, Wilmington; Rufus Scott, Fayetteville; J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro.

THOMAS. H. FENTRESS.
Aug. 24. 47-3m

## FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE 3000 ACRES OF LAND in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, the best Timbered Land in the State, and lying generally within 20 miles of the Rutherfordton Rail Road, and immediately upon the route surveyed for the Rail Road from Cheraw to the Coal Fields, on Deep River. The outcrop of coal has been discovered by actual experiment in boring all around these Lands, and the purchaser will get a bargain, as I shall remove from the State, and am determined to sell.

I also offer 300 Acres of Land lying on Deep River, on the Plank Road leading from the Gulf to Fayetteville, and within 5 miles of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road, supposed to be underlaid with Coal and Iron.

Also, One-fifth of one of the most valuable Coal Plantations on Deep River, to-wit: the Bingham place, spoken of in Dr. Emmons' report. The Coal on this property has been dug from a well on the premises, and found in numerous places where pits have been sunk, so as to justify the opinion expressed by Dr. Emmons, that almost the entire plantation is underlaid with Coal.

I also offer One-third of the McIntosh place, lying immediately upon the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road, six miles from the River, the best Timbered Tract of Land in this region, and having all the indications of the presence of Coal. The Rail Road cuts this land on one side of it, passing through it for a considerable distance.

I also offer One-third of three places on McLendon's Creek, in Moore County, containing Coal and Iron, easy of access and must become as valuable as any property in the coal region.

Also, a HOUSE and LOT in the suburbs of Pittsboro', containing about 4 acres of ground, a two story building thereon containing 7 bed-rooms, a parlor and dining room, with a wide passage through the house, pantry and store-room, and a cellar of considerable size; there are also on the premises a double office, in the yard near the street, to be used either as law offices or for any other purpose. Also, smoke-house and kitchen, a house for servants, stable and sheds for cattle; an elegant garden spot and spring near the premises, and the whole area around the buildings covered with beautiful oaks of native growth.

Also, a tract of LAND in the vicinity of Pittsboro', which is well wooded.

500 shares of stock in Gold Hill Mining Company.

27 shares of Stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.

Unless previously disposed of, I shall sell the above property at August County Court of Chatham, and on subsequent occasions by public out-cry, till all is sold.

M. Q. WADDELL.
July 21, 1860. 39-

## JOS. UTLEY,
**Grocer and Commission Merchant,**
**Fayetteville, N. C.**

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN

## SMITH & McLAURIN,
**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

## A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-*

## W. H. ALLEN,
## Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produe for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

## E. TURLINGTON,
**INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

## EXAMINATION.

ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th September next, we will attend, at Summerville, for the purpose of examining into the Literary qualifications of any who may desire to teach a COMMON SCHOOL in Harnett County. Testimonials of good moral character will be required in every instance.

DAN'L McCORMICK,
D. McN. McKAY,
A. D. McLEAN,
Committee of Examination.
Aug. 25. 47*te.

## North Carolina College.

THIS enterprising Institution, located at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C., will begin its next Session, Sept. 26, 1860.

It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the country. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by similar institutions of the country.

Entire expenses for Session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $107 to $137.

For further particulars, address

Rev. D. H. BITTLE, President,
or Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH,
Sec'y of Board.
August 17, 1860. 45*4t

**BLANKS for sale at this Office.**

## REMOVAL.
## STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE removed to their NEW THREE STORY IRON FRONT STORE, No. 50, HAY STREET, and one door West of their old stand, where they are now opening a large

**Stock of Goods in their Line,**

Recently bought in the Northern Markets, together with their own direct importations, making one of the most complete assortments ever offered to the wholesale trade by them. The attention of Merchants is respectfully invited to the above Stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 22, 1860. 46tf

## New Spring Goods.
**ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.**

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of

**SPRING GOODS,**

Embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c

—ALSO—

—A fine assortment of—

Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds.

March 15. 900tf

## *James Kyle*

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of

## DRY GOODS,

—among which are—

Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;

With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.
March 24, 1860. 3tf

## *No. 34 Hay Street.*
## J. K. KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

## STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found the following articles, at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser:

Dress Goods in pieces, consisting of Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bereges, Black and White Challies, Silks, &c., &c.

In ROBES the following line:

Lawn Robes, Double and Single Skirts, Berege do., Gingham do., Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas in profusion, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Spool Cotton, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be offered very low. Call and examine; no charge for looking. J. K. KYLE.
March 14, 1860. 2tf

## FARMERS AND OTHERS

WHO reside at a convenient distance from the different Rail Roads leading to Wilmington, N. C., and who desire supplies of

**"The National Fertilizer,"**

Are informed that they can be supplied (at short notice,) at $30 per Ton of 2000 lbs. to be delivered at the wharf in Wilmington, N. C.

Apply to BEVERLY ROSE,
Sole Agent for this part of North Carolina.
Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1860. 47-3w

## GUANO.

370 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
August 27, 1860. 47tf

**Mackerel! Mackerel!**

125 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL,
50 " No. 1 Herring. Just received by
E. F. MOORE.
August 23, 1860. 46-tf

**Sugar and Coffee!**

15 BBLS. assorted SUGAR,
90 sacks Rio Coffee. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.

**Glue! Glue!**

25 BBLS. GLUE. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.

**Corn! Corn!**

500 SACKS good White CORN. Just received by
E. F. MOORE.

**Sole Leather!**

2000 LBS. SOLE LEATHER. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.

**Hay! Hay.**

150 BALES EASTERN HAY. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.

**Bacon! Bacon!**

25 HHDS. BRIGHT BACON. Daily expected by
E. F. MOORE.

**TO THE FRIENDS OF**
## HOME MANUFACTURES.
**THE KINSTON**
## *SHOE FACTORY*

**IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.**

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

## D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

## GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

**Hardware and Cutlery;**

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 8, 1859 93tf

***The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!***

## A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

**Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,**

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

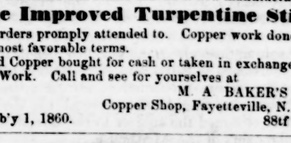
☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1860. 89-tf



## J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

**FURNITURE**

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

## Marble Factory,

## By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1860. 84-

**To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.**

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

**The Improved Turpentine Still.**

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

**Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment**

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

## State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

William J. McLauchlin, Duncan J. McLauchlin, Neill A. McLauchlin, minor children of Duncan McLauchlin, dec'd., by their Guardian Daniel W McLean, vs. Duncan J. Gilchrist, Administrator of Hugh McLauchlin, dec'd., Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin and Sally Gilchrist.

Petition for account and distribution in Equity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin, Defendants named in the above petition, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks' in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to appear before the Honorable, the Judge of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[48*6t N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

## *New Fall Goods!*
## H. & E. J. LILLY
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
**Fall and Winter Goods**

Comprising one of the LARGEST STOCKS ever offered in this place, and embracing a FULL ASSORTMENT of

**Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets,**
**BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS,**
READY-MADE CLOTHING, HOOP-SKIRTS,
YARNS AND SHEETINGS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered to the trade at low prices for *Cash* or *satisfactory paper*, on the usual time.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1860. 45tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE

## WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

**JUNIPER BUCKETS,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
**HOE HANDLES,**
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
***ORNAMENTAL FENCING.***

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, for splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other tools, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing, Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

***SPRING BEDS.***

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed now recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them in Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 17tf

## GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46tf

## *CAPE FEAR LAND*
**FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine mill power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also the Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

JONATHAN EVANS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 46tf

## *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, in Robeson County, on Hog Swamp, 16 miles South of Lumberton and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn; is in a healthy neighborhood, has a New Mill Site on it, is an excellent location for a Still, and no better Land can be found for Turpentine, for which it has never been cut. Any person wishing to buy such land would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, as they can get a bargain.

D. T. EDMUND.
Florasville, N. C., July 28. 89*tf

## Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, situated on Cumberland County, on the North-East side of the Cape Fear River, fourteen miles below Fayetteville.

The tract contains about 250 acres, about eighty of which are superior Swamp Lands, a small portion first bottom, and the remainder fine up-lands.

No better average of land can be found on the Cape Fear. Some forty acres have recently been cleared, and has now upon it a crop of corn which promises a yield of from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

There is a fine mill site on the premises; a small dwelling house and necessary out-buildings.

In my absence the place will be shown by a gentleman residing on the premises. Terms easy. Address me at Gray's Creek, Cumberland County.

R. M. DeVANE.
Aug. 11, 1860. 43*tf

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of LAND lying on both sides of the Greensborough road, 7 miles north of Rockingham, in Richmond County, containing 560 Acres. Some 200 acres are in cultivation, and the rest in Timber. It is well watered, and the uncleared portion has very fine Pine Timber. There is a comfortable Dwelling, new Gin House, and Screw, and other common farm buildings. The soil is adapted to Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and other products common to this section. Part of this has a clay soil—the rest sandy. As I intend to move West, I will give a good bargain in this Land for Cash, on time, or for groes. There is a finely selected young Orchard (bearing) of peach and apple trees. Apply to me at once at Lethe, Richmond Co., N. C.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.
Aug. 16. 45-tf

## Sycamore Hill for Sale.

ALTHOUGH Turpentine is now low it will be up again and I offer for sale in the county of Richmond, 7 miles West of Laurel Hill, and 12 miles South east of Rockingham, 2,500 ACRES OF LAND. Some 200 acres in cultivation, and the rest in timber; it has running through the middle of the land a never-failing stream, Joe's creek, with two fine mill sites with only 50 yards of swamp dam. There is a comfortable dwelling house, gin-house, negro houses, and all necessary farm buildings. The soil is adapted to corn, wheat, oats and tobacco. Timber is now selling in the neighborhood at $1 per hundred and some of it is got from Florence, a distance of 70 miles. The W. C. & R. Railroad passes directly through this land. To persons wishing to engage in the Lumber and Turpentine business no more favorable opportunity could possibly present itself; there could be plenty of provisions raised on the farm for the operatives; the timber and turpentine lands have been examined by those who are competent to judge and pronounced them equal if not superior to any in the State. The above land is situated in a moral neighborhood, convenient to Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches and Schools. There is a finely selected young Apple and Peach orchard now bearing on the place.

As I am determined to sell I will give a good bargain for cash, on time, Bank Stock, State Bonds, or produce, likely Negroes.

Any person wishing further information about said land, can address me at Gilopolis, Robeson county.

J. C. GRAHAM.
Aug. 30, 1860. 49*tf

If such are constrained to [illegible] stories, let us see on this same standard-bearer some to espouse practical results by Mr. S. as in ments. We qu Mr. Breckinridge 21st of Decemb

"I do not hesitate to say that every intelligent citizen should be to keep Congress. Its agitation of this question has brought us to, and that constantly public affairs I can see no remedy for this question on the Constitution, no feeling of loyalty to the Union, no question, in this No Southern Senator or Representative lation upon it. No from any Territory Constitution, the

## FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE

THE subscriber being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1500 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the County affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings; as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of Dec'r 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.

JAS. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860. 46tf